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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST



ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetics, and allied industries
*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*
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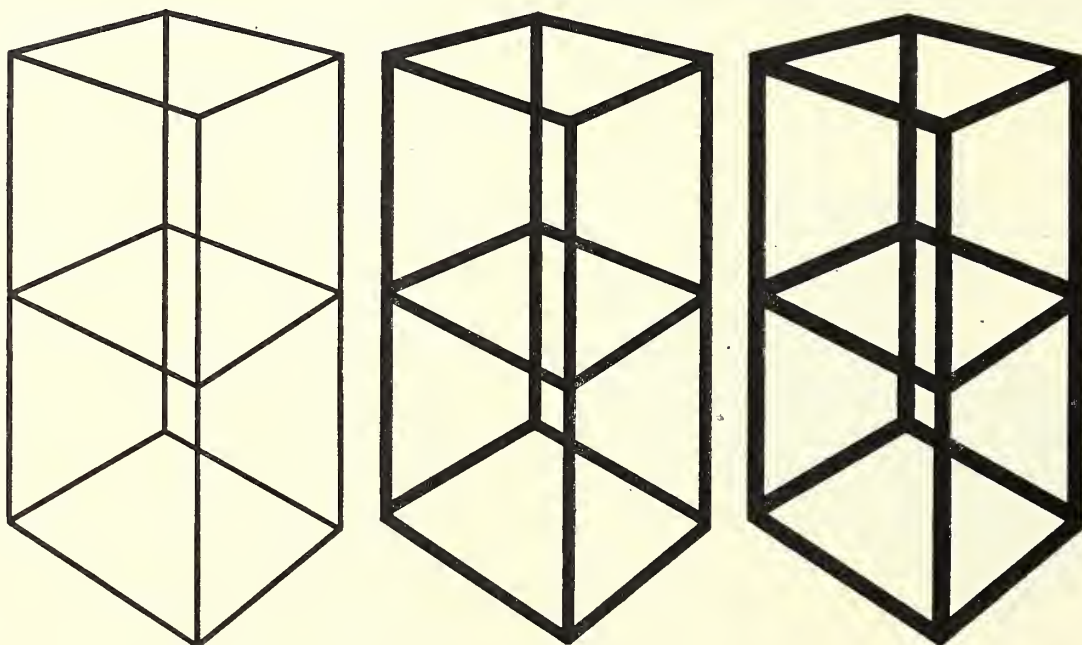
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A



C&D

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 187

MAY 13, 1967

No. 4552

What to Issue as "L.L. and C."

SOCIETY'S COUNCIL NOTIFIES MEMBERS

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has authorised publication of a notice advising that, when linseed, liquorice and chlorodyne lozenges B.P.C., 1923, are prescribed or ordered, lozenges prepared with an equal quantity of tincture of chloroform and morphine, B.P.C., in place of the chlorodyne B.P.C., 1923, should be supplied.

Teesside

NEW PHARMACEUTICAL COMMITTEE

CREATION of a new County Borough of Teesside has necessitated the election of a Teesside Pharmaceutical Committee. Notices of election and nomination forms have been sent to all chemist contractors and employee pharmacists, but any employee pharmacist engaged in the N.H.S. pharmaceutical service in the area who has not received a nomination form should apply at once by post card to the returning officer, Mallinson House, 321 Chase Road, Southgate, London, N.14, giving the following information: full name, name of chemist contractor or of hospital and address at which employed, private address, Pharmaceutical Society registration number. Nomination papers are returnable by noon, May 18. Voting papers, issued on May 22, are returnable by June 1. Members of the new Committee will hold office until March 1, 1969.

Distributive Trades

E.D.C. REPORT ON ASSOCIATIONS

ABOUT 100 delegates from trade associations in the distributive trades were invited to a conference called by the Economic Development Committee for the Distributive Trades in London on May 10. The conference was arranged primarily to discuss the results published under the title Trade Associations in the Distributive Trades) of an inquiry into the services provided by trade associations. A questionnaire had been sent to the associations on their activities in communications and trade information, staff training, labour recruitment, wages and employment, consultancy, interfirm comparison, group trading, merchandising and marketing, liaison with manufacturers and general services (legal advice, debt collecting clearing house, etc.). The report summarises the results by trade. Under Chemists and photographic dealers" states that the National Pharmaceu-

tical Union was not completing the questionnaire, though it was providing for its members the vast majority of services mentioned except interfirm comparisons. In a foreword to the report Sir Hugh Weeks (chairman, E.D.C. Distributive Trades) says "The report shows clearly what an important rôle trade associations play in, for example, the promotion of training, consultancy services and interfirm comparisons. I hope that this report will encourage trade associations in the distributive trades to examine again the range of their activities and to take what steps they can to widen and strengthen them."

Prestamped EC10's

COUNCIL INVITES DISCUSSION

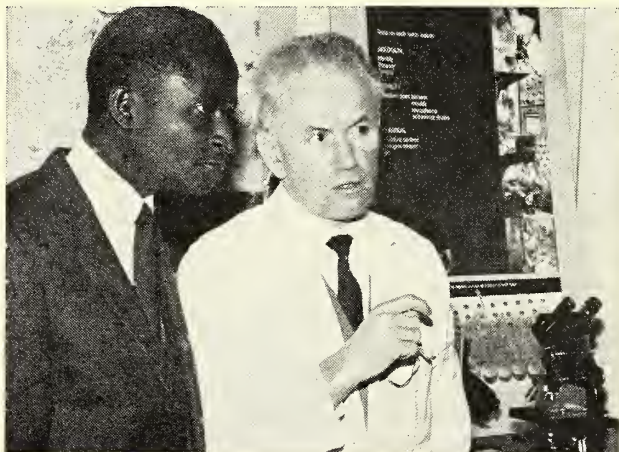
THE chairman of Inner London Sessions Appeals Committee (Mr. Seaton), who criticised the Inner London Executive Council for pre-stamping prescription forms with doctors' names (see *C. & D.*, May 6, p. 416), has been invited to visit the Council's headquarters to discuss the matter. The Council's chairman (Mr. G. F. Rowe), in his annual report, says he has written to two newspapers that reported the case

giving reasons for the practice. Continued growth in the number of cases of stolen prescription forms, fraud and forgery is given as "the most serious aspect" of the pharmaceutical service during the year. The Government's Dangerous Drugs Bill, is welcomed by the Council, but general practitioners and chemists are enjoined to make themselves more aware of the problem of drug addiction. The report suggests that heroin might be banned from being prescribed.

Probe at Thorpe Hesley

ARE PHARMACY SERVICES ADEQUATE?

A POSTAL canvass on the adequacy of local pharmaceutical services was carried out recently among residents of Thorpe Hesley, Yorks, by Rotherham Executive Council, following representations to the Minister of Health that the absence of a chemist in the village had caused difficulties for the sick and elderly. The suggestion was then made that the service might be improved by introducing a collection and delivery service. The inquiry had shown that, though inconvenient, the service was not inadequate, and the Executive Council declined to sponsor a collection and delivery service because it was felt the potential demand might entail 300-400 prescriptions a month "purely because of convenience" and that they would have to be divided between at least seven pharmacies. Pharmacist-patient contact would also be lost. A petition handed to the Council on the subject had had 200 signatures, but only fifteen of those signing had replied to the canvass, and three even of these stated that in fact they had no difficulty in obtaining medicines. Results of the



PUBLIC HEALTH DIRECTOR AT VACCINE UNIT: Dr. E. M. Barclay (Director-General, Liberian National Public Health Service), recently visited Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., at Greenford, where he saw stages in the production of B.C.G. vaccine and toured the company's virus vaccine unit. He is here seen discussing with Dr. R. D. Andrews the freeze-drying of viral vaccines.

canvass are being communicated to the Minister. Meanwhile a limited collection and delivery service conducted and financed by Rotherham Corporation welfare committee, is being set up. The arrangements are intended only as an emergency service and will not be a collection and delivery arrangement within the understanding of circulars from the Pharmaceutical Society. The Executive Council will not be concerned with their operation or with allocation of prescriptions to pharmacies but will advise on the handling of drugs and medicines from the point of view of the patients' safety.

"Which?" Reports

DENTURE CLEANERS, WOMEN'S RAZORS

RESULTS of an investigation into denture cleaners are reported in the May issue of *Which?* published by Consumers' Association. Joint best buys recommended in immersion cleaners are Clensadent, Sanident, Eucryl smoker's and Steradent powder and among brushing cleaners Lustre-Dent. Any type of brushing was found to wear away the denture, and the effect was generally increased when a brush-on powder or paste was used. *Which?* has reservations about Kolynos denture cleaner on account of its abrasiveness and, because of possible attack on the metal parts of a denture, about Dentrul, Denclen, Dentifoam, Dentiline, Dentyrbleach, D-De-Dent and Denisol. Also review were women's razors, on which the general conclusion was that many women will get a better shave from a man's razor. In the tests 240 women took part. The Gillette women's razor received preference. Boots, Nymph and Pal razors were also liked by most users, but several users had minor criticisms.

Latin Names

RETAINED IN 1968 CODEX

LATIN titles and synonyms and their abbreviated forms are being retained in the British Pharmaceutical Codex 1968. The Codex Revision Committee had previously announced, in January 1965, its intention to omit the titles in line with the British National Formulary. However, it has since become apparent that changes in medicines legislation will be much delayed and it is considered likely that the requirements of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, will still govern formula declarations for some time after the introduction of the B.P.C. 1968. To avoid the inconvenience that would arise if the alternative titles were not available for formula declarations, the committee proposes to continue including them for a further edition of the Codex.

Causes of Death

WORLD STATISTICS

ACCIDENTS are the main cause of death between the ages of one and 45 in industrial countries, according to a recent World Health Organisation epidemiological and vital statistics report. Based mainly on 1964 data, the report shows that in these countries heart disease ranks as the leading killer

in all age groups (32.5 per cent.), followed by cancer (increased in ten years from 15 to 18.6 per cent.) and "strokes" (13 per cent.) Tuberculosis is still among the top ten causes of death in ten of the industrialised countries and suicide, which is increasing, holds sixth place in three countries and eighth in England and Wales. In developing countries, infections and parasitic diseases are the principal causes of death. However, improvement in health services is being reflected in diminishing death rates from many preventable diseases, including malaria.

Chemists' Retail Sales

BOARD OF TRADE STATISTICS

THE index of retail sales by chemists and photographic dealers in March was 113 (average monthly sales in 1961=100), an increase of 2 per cent. over the same period a year earlier. Figures recently issued by the Board of Trade also reveal the following indices for the month:—

Independent retailers	106 (— 1 per cent.)
Multiple retailers	123 (+ 5 per cent.)
Co-operative societies	103 (— 1 per cent.)

The figures do not allow for receipts under the National Health Service.

Essential Oils

WORLD CONFERENCE IN LONDON

ESSENTIAL oil experts from all over the world are meeting in London, May 15-19 for a conference on "Essential Oils Production in Developing Countries." Opening address is being given by Mr. Arthur Bottomley (Minister of Overseas Development) and in the inaugural lecture by Dr. E. Guenther (Fritzche Brothers, Inc., U.S.A.). The conference has been arranged by the Tropical Products Institute and its director (Dr. P. C. Spensley) will take the chair at the opening session.

Sulphuric Acid

PRODUCTION IN FIRST QUARTER

PRODUCTION of sulphuric acid by members of the National Sulphuric Acid Association during the first quarter of the year amounted to 798,363 tons making the stock in hand at the beginning of January an available total of 913,064 tons (calculated as 100 per cent. H₂SO₄). Sales during the period amounted to 834,998 tons. The figures exclude production and sales from Government plants.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Injunction Rescinded

GERMAN COMPANY AWARDED COSTS

THE Supreme Court, Dublin, on May 1 discharged an interlocutory injunction that had been granted in May 1966 to the Sterling Winthrop Group, Ltd., Winthrop House, 28 Harcourt Street, Dublin, against Farbenfabriken Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Western Germany. The High Court injunction had restrained the German company from offering for sale or selling or distributing in the Irish Republic any chemical product for medicinal use under or by reference to the words

"Bayer," "Bayer Germany," "Bayer Leverkusen" or "Bayer Leverkusen Germany." Kernel of the Supreme Court judgement — a unanimous one — was that the evidence did not show a fair *prima facie* case in support of the claim by the Sterling Winthrop Group to the exclusive use of the word "Bayer." The German company was allowed the costs of both courts. The action itself is set down for hearing in June.

THE NORTH

Ulster Chemists

FORMER PRESIDENTS HONOURED

A DINNER in honour of past presidents of the Ulster Chemists' Association was held in Belfast on May 4. The attendance of fifty included Mr. A. T. Hardy (president, Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland), Mrs. Hardy, and members of the U.C.A. Executive and their wives. Also present was Miss A. E. Strachan, secretary of the Association for nearly twenty years. Following dinner the current president (Mr. T. I. O'Rourke) paid tribute to his "illustrious predecessors" and thanked them on behalf of the Association for their work, both on the Committee and in the office of president. He regretted that six former presidents were unable to attend and presented the fourteen who were present with a past presidents' badge. Mr. R. Gibson, Mr. R. A. McEwan and Mr. W. H. Boyd replied on behalf of the recipients. During the evening a presentation was made to Miss Dorothy Hall, Bangor, co. Down, (a Committee member), who would soon be leaving Northern Ireland for England.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES REPORT

THE president of the Ulster Chemists' Association (Mr. T. I. O'Rourke) welcomed representatives of local Associations to the Association's monthly meeting of the Executive held in Belfast on May 2 and congratulated them on their work. Activities in Larne; East Down; Fermanagh and West Tyrone; Coleraine and Ballymena were reported on by the representatives from those areas, points mentioned including five-day-week systems and a holiday rota closing. The Executive also considered letters from the Northern Ireland Association for Quality and Reliability and from the Institute of Pharmacy Management, and a report by the secretary (Mr. C. S. Ritchie) on a meeting of the Newry Association which had been attended by the president and members of the Executive.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

A SEMINAR organised by the Irish Pharmaceutical Association is being held in Montrose Hotel, Dublin, at 2.30 p.m. on May 28. Speaker is the economist, Senator G. Fitzgerald.

SEVENTEEN area managers of Riker Laboratories, between them responsible for the company's operations in more than fifty countries, assembled in Dublin on April 26 with executives from the Loughborough, England, headquarters for a two-day conference to discuss future training policy.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE first systematic collection of data on the results of cancer treatment is proposed by the World Health Organisation in its 1968 programme.

AMENDMENTS to the Drug Tariff (Scotland) that are of interest to doctors are being issued periodically to all doctors in Scotland by Executive Councils.

THE council of the British Photographic Manufacturers' Association has set 1972 as the target date for completing the conversion to metric units of existing sizes of photographic sensitised materials, chemicals and equipment.

PRODUCTS accepted for the Design Index of the Council of Industrial Design, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1, in April included Marklab laboratory gas cocks manufactured by Markes & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton Road, Cannock, Staffs.

THE laboratory of the European Pharmacopoeia Commission (see C. & D., July 16, 1967, p. 48) was formally opened at the faculty of pharmacy of Strasbourg University on April 18. Head of the laboratory is Phn. R. Bontinck, who was previously working on drug control in the laboratories of the Belgian Pharmaceutical Association.

SPORT

Golf

EDINBURGH CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB. The Club held an outing over Brunsfield links on April 26. Results: 1, D. Forgan (15), 68. *Best scratch score*, J. H. H. Groat, 77. *Section No. 1*, J. A. Stenhouse (15), 69. *Section No. 2*, A. H. Gillies (19), 70.

IRISH CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY. Heavy showers and gale-force winds failed to deter thirty-eight members of the Society turning up to Woodbrook on May 4 when despite the conditions some fine performances were recorded. Prizes by Evans Medical (Ireland), Ltd. were presented at supper by the general manager (Mr. C. Staunton). Results: *Class A*, 1, J. Brosnan; 2, S. Carroll; 3, J. P. Burke. *Class B*, 1, M. O'Shaughnessy; 2, G. Keogh; 3, E. Rodgers. *Best gross score*, B. Jordan.

The next outing is the four-day event at Tramore, May 21-24. Intending participants should contact the secretary (Mr. J. T. Foley) without delay.

LOCAL OFFICERS

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Blackpool.—*Chairman*, Mrs. J. M. Alderson; *Chairman elect*, E. Aspin; *Treasurer*, H. Rigby; *Social Secretary*, M. B. Hastings; *Assistant Secretary and Press Officer*, Miss L. I. Anderson; *Secretary*, A. S. Smith, 8 Blackpool Road, Great Carleton, Poulton-le-Fylde (tel. Poulton-le-Fylde 3489).

Bristol.—*Chairman*, Mrs. P. A. Warlow; *Vice-chairman*, T. C. Buckley; *Treasurer*, Mrs. B. J. Young; *Press Officer*, K. W. T. Edwards; *Assistant Secretary*, S. R. Scull; *Secretary*, A. F. Huntley, Bristol Chamber of Commerce, Dyrham Lodge, 16 Clifton Park, Bristol, 8.

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION

Cardiff.—*Chairman*, J. F. Hunt; *Vice-chairman*, D. G. Bart; *Treasurer*, B. Steyn; *Assistant Secretary*, L. Humphreys; *Secretary*, T. G. Thomas, 63 Waterloo Road, Penylan, Cardiff (tel. Cardiff 35380).

Thanet.—*Chairman*, E. C. V. G. Wraight; *Vice-chairman*, D. J. Stokes; *Treasurer*, E. P. Letchford; *Secretary*, R. W. Odd, 19 Gilbert Road, Ramsgate, Kent.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Mr. D. F. Lewis

News of the impending appointment of Mr. Desmond F. Lewis as secretary and registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 413) will have been read with pleasure and satisfaction by all who have come to know him during his service at Bloomsbury Square. I offer congratulations and good wishes on his well merited promotion.

An Absolute Absurdity

In an appeal concerning an alleged forged prescription, held before the Inner London Sessions Appeal Committee, the chairman criticised the practice of the London Executive Council of issuing prescription forms previously stamped with the name and address of the doctor. "I cannot think of anything more ridiculous in these days," he said. It may be, of course, that the chairman has not, in the course of his duties, been confronted with a succession of prescriptions bearing signatures which, however ornate and distinctive, are completely indecipherable. It may be, also, that he has not found it necessary to telephone the writer of a prescription for the purpose of confirmation or elucidation of some doubtful item essential to the future health and well-being of the patient. Without some form of guidance, identification in many cases would be quite impossible. And if anyone suggests that the solution is quite simple and that all one has to do is ask the patient the name of his doctor, the matter is not quite so simple as it seems. That patient, who may genuinely be requiring sedation or tranquillising in some form, is not to have his confidence boosted by the thought that there is something wrong with the prescription, nor would he take kindly to the thought that the pharmacist could not decipher the signature of the writer, for he might reasonably argue that, if the chemist cannot read the doctor's name, how can he possibly read the rest of the prescription? What — he might go on as the full horror of the situation dawned on him — am I likely to be given in the way of medicine? I don't think that the London Executive Council should feel that the criticism is sufficient to call for mass resignation. Indeed, if there is any suspicion aroused in the mind of the pharmacist as to the authenticity of a prescription — and there are many factors that may give rise to doubt — confirmation is likely to be quicker if the prescriber is immediately identifiable. The public has access to lists of names of doctors, and may choose at random from a very large choice.

Drug Testing

I have read with interest the report of the first twelve months' working of the drug testing scheme in Scotland (p. 416), and one or two points strike me as worthy of comment. It is highly satisfactory that, of nearly 1,000 samples taken, all dispensed medicines were correctly labelled with the doctors' instructions. That argues a high standard of care and of skill in deciphering what is not always a copperplate hand. Only six of the samples were considered unsatisfactory, which is also a high standard. Deterioration of vitamin content is the subject of one of the complaints, and when one considers the number and variety of such "tonics" it is hardly to be wondered at if some of the preparations are found to have been a longer time on the shelf than may have been imagined. Less reassuring is the complaint regarding the unsuitability of some of the containers used for ointments and tablets. Entirely satisfactory containers are available, and payment for containers, if not lavish, permits of the use of bottles and jars of suitable materials, and it should be the pharmacist's policy to see that such are used. The visual impression on the untutored mind is important. I am not so happy in regard to the report's criticism of a three months' supply of light-sensitive tablets in a clear glass bottle. The recipient may keep all medicines, as a good citizen should, in a closed receptacle that is quite dark. And can the prescribing of a quantity of tablets designed to last three months be considered good medical practice. I hope the matter has been raised with the doctor responsible.

TABLET IDENTIFICATION

Pharmacological/antidotal code system proposed

A MARKING code for all plain, white, uncoated, unbranded tablets that are capable of producing acute toxic effects, has been proposed by a working party set up by the Pharmaceutical Society and the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry. According to the annual report of the British Medical Association Council (*Brit. Med. J.*, supplement, May 6), the proposed system has been approved in principle by the B.M.A. Council, the joint B.M.A./Pharmaceutical Society committee, and the council of the standard drug manufacturers' division of the A.B.P.I. There had not been time for the Society's Council to consider the report of the working party before issuing its own annual report.

Four- and Two-letter Codes

The working party was appointed to formulate a suitable classification, to allocate the tablets in question to appropriate groups and sub-groups and to allocate code markings to the groups—which would be based on pharmacological and/or antidotal classification. It discussed a scheme suggested by Dr. Price using a four-letter code in which the two upper letters would denote the pharmacological classification according to the Dunlop Committee classification, a third letter being added when a particular form of treatment was desirable and a fourth when a particular antidote was indicated. The A.B.P.I. representatives called attention to the practical difficulties of implementing such a system, however, and it was agreed that the use of two letters would lead to more satisfactory identification. The view was accepted that, given the pharmacological group, a physician would know the appropriate treatment.

The working party emphasised in their report that in their opinion the proposed scheme could be effective only if it were embodied in official monographs and accorded international acceptance. They believe that their scheme could be extended and adapted to incorporate drugs other than those included in their terms of reference. After consideration of confusion between letters it was agreed that the code should be based on the letters A, C, F, H, J, K, L, P, T, U, X, Y. The letters for each group and sub-group have been chosen arbitrarily and have no significance in relation to pharmacological properties. For example, the letters C and F, used to differentiate short-acting from long-acting barbiturates, have no such significance in relation to the duration of action of other drugs. The full proposed code is given below:—

CLASSIFICATION AND CODING OF DRUGS	
Classification	Code
Hypnotics	
Short-acting barbiturates	AC
Long-acting barbiturates	AF
Sedatives	
Bromvaletone carbromal	AK
Stimulants	
Amphetamine sulphate, dexamphetamine sulphate, caffeine citrate, methylampheta-	

mine hydrochloride	CA
Ephedrine hydrochloride, isoprenaline sulphate	CF
Analgesics and antitussives	
Codeine, codeine phosphate, morphine hydrochloride, morphine sulphate, papaveretum, papaverine hydrochloride, pethidine hydrochloride	AJ
Anti-inflammatory analgesics	
Aspirin, aspirin soluble, aspirin soluble paediatric, sodium salicylate, sodium aminosalicylate	FA
Paracetamol, phenacetin, phenazone	FC
Parasympathomimetics	
Carbachol	XT
Parasympatholytics	
Atropine sulphate, belladonna, hyoscyne hydrobromide, stramonium, dry extract	HA
Antihistamines	
Cyclizine, meclozine	HC
Drugs acting on heart muscle	
Digitalis, digitoxin, digoxin	JA
Coronary vasodilators	
Aminophylline	JC
Glyceryl trinitrate, pentaerythritol tetranitrate	JF
Peripheral vasodilators	
Reserpine, tolazoline	JH
Anti-coagulants	
Phenindione	KA
Warfarin	KC
Hormones	
Oestrogens	LC
Progestogens	LF
Androgens	LH
Corticosteroids	LA
Thyroid hormones	
Liothyronine, thyroide, thyroxine sodium	LK

Anti-thyroid drugs	TA
Potassium perchlorate	TC
Methylthiouracil, propylthiouracil	
Antibiotics	
All	UA
Synthetic antibacterials	
Sulphonamides	XA
Isoniazid	XC
Anti-protozoals	
Quinine bisulphate, dihydrochloride, hydrochloride, sulphate; quinidine sulphate	XF
Anthelmintics	
Piperazine	XL
Diuretics	
All	XX
Vitamins	
Vitamin D	YY
Miscellaneous	
Ergometrine, ergotamine tartrate, ergot, prepared	YA
Compound preparations	
Amylobarbitone and dexamphetamine	CA
Aspirin and calcium succinate, aspirin compound, aspirin and Dover's powder, aspirin with ipecacuanha and opium, aspirin and opium compound, aspirin, phenacetin and Dover's powder, aspirin and quinine compound, codeine compound, codeine compound soluble	FH
Dover's powder	AJ
Phenobarbitone and theobromine, belladonna and phenobarbitone	AF

Members of the working party were: Dr. J. Price (general practitioner, Camberley, Surrey), Mr. M. Ellis (Director, Leeds Poisons Information Centre), Dr. W. A. R. Thomson (Editor, *The Practitioner*), Dr. C. H. Smith (A.B.P.I.), Dr. G. R. Boyes (Pharmaceutical Society, convener), Mr. J. Thomason (A.B.P.I., secretary), Mr. N. W. Blacow (in attendance, Pharmaceutical Society).

APPROACHES TO PROBLEMS OF STRESS

Causes discussed at Nottingham symposium

WITH the co-operation of the pharmaceuticals division of Geigy (U.K.), Ltd., Manchester, the Nottingham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently organised a symposium entitled "Stress of Modern Living." The symposium was presented at Nottingham General Hospital on May 7, when pharmacists and doctors from the surrounding area were welcomed by the Branch chairman (Mr. A. H. Robinson). Mr. Robinson was careful to point out that stress was not in itself a purely modern phenomenon. It had occurred in past ages with violence, poverty and disease as the predominating causes. Chairman of the morning session of the symposium was Miss M. A. BURR (a member of Council) who said how fitting it was that one of the first symposia to bring doctors and pharmacists together should be taking place in a hospital whose keynote had been progress and experiment.

Hidden Disease in Children

The first speaker, PROFESSOR J. P. M. TIZARD (professor of paediatrics, University of London), spoke on the "Changing Pattern of Child Health." Dealing with the early detection and prevention of disease in children he said that nowadays the guiding prin-

ciple was that no disease that was detectable and curable should be neglected. However, some diseases, such as deafness, might not be apparent even to intelligent parents. The consequences could be serious for the child—causing difficulty not only in acquiring speech but also in behaviour, since the child became withdrawn. Ordinary good parents were not continually wondering whether a child had some hidden disease, fussiness of that kind being often the sign of a bad parent. Yet it was necessary to remind even good parents of the services, such as immunisation, provided by infant welfare clinics. The large list of possible, though individually rare, hidden diseases could be classified into hidden malformations, disorders of metabolism and brain disorders. Dr. Mary Sheridan had classified them under three headings as ante-natal (German measles, hyperemesis); perinatal (premature or delayed delivery) or post-natal (neonatal jaundice). On the value of early diagnosis of hidden disease, Professor Tizard cast doubts. Virtually the only hidden malformation that could be detected (and almost all cases could) was congenital malformation of the hips. Detection of heart disease was not specially useful in the absence of specific symptoms. Phenylketonuria, caused

y deficient phenylalanine metabolism and responsible for mental retardation, could be detected, but to reduce the amount of phenylalanine in the diet was difficult and led to only a meagre increase in intelligence quotient. Other, rarer, diseases such as Wilson's disease and hyperuricaemia, that were not usually sought for owing to expense, might be helped by early identification. He said the greatest doubts whether the detection of brain damage before parents realised its presence, was of value. Most damage was, in any event, not amenable to treatment. Brain damage should not, in his view, be a bar to early adoption of children, but parents of adopted children who were found to have cerebral palsy, fits, etc., could be given priority for institutional help. For any child needing "parents" early adoption was essential, since depression could often be detected in babies who had had a change of mother during the first weeks of life. To sum up, Professor Tizard said he questioned not the absolute interest in looking for hidden disease, but its relative value. In present conditions effects of hearing and vision, and dislocation of the hips, should be looked for. When the cost could be afforded all metabolic defects should be screened. In the meantime he saw no use in screening for phenylketonuria.

Drug Taking as Stress Index

The next speaker, SIR HUGH LINSTEAD, suggested that the incidence of drug taking could be regarded as a crude index of the stress in a community. That index could be arrived at from Ministry of Health figures for National Health Service dispensing (controlled use) and Home Office figures for illicit use of drugs of addiction. Members of the public spent on their own responsibility an amount approximately equivalent to the expenditure on NHS drugs. The existence of stress should surprise nobody. Factors such as two world wars and the increasing impact of scientific discoveries had, during the present century caused the certainties of the Victorian era to be replaced by fear and doubt. The symptoms were so widely spread as to suggest that strain might be epidemic, and he was led to speculate whether "mass immunisation" against it might not be produced by the efforts of churchmen and politicians. The cause of many present-day troubles, he suggested, was that people were spiritually adrift.

A few years ago the dangers of radiation had been mentioned daily. Today's topic was addiction. People needed to be shocked out of complacency but that was becoming increasingly difficult, since both drama and factual reporting tended to be equated with entertainment. Total ban on mention of drug addiction in newspapers and on television for twelve months might considerably mitigate the problem. The individual was ultimately responsible for his decision to take drugs, and personal responsibility was not fostered by putting a policeman on guard over every temptation. Drug taking in young people was a problem for the community as a whole. In order to attract

to youth clubs the type of young person likely to take drugs the present "antiseptic" atmosphere should be replaced by one resembling that of the coffee bars in which such persons congregated. Members of his audience might undertake the running of such clubs as a contribution to the solution of addiction problems.

Final speaker of the session, PROFESSOR D. F. N. HARRISON (professor of laryngology and otology, University of London) dealt with noise and its increasing dangers. He produced graphs showing how hearing acuity decreased with increasing age whether or not the hearing was normal. In a primitive village hearing deteriorated to a much lesser extent than in a modern industrial society. Sources of modern noise were domestic (for example electrical appliances); social (traffic) and industrial, and all were increasing. Lack of control might lead, he feared, through damage to the inner ear, to increasing irreversible deafness. Most important factors in exposure to noise were the intensity, spectrum (dominance of one frequency damaged a particular part of the ear); time pattern and duration of exposure. An increase in psychosomatic diseases such as vasomotor rhinitis and peptic ulcer might also result from increasing noise. The solution lay in the hands not of doctors or administrators but of the public.

Chairman at the afternoon session was PROFESSOR A. D. M. GREENFIELD (dean of the medical school, Nottingham University), who said that moderate degrees of physical stress were, on the whole, beneficial: to be wholly deprived of stress could be damaging. Mental stress was less precisely understood because no methods of measurement were known. One could at least seek to modify the individual's reaction to it.

DR. H. DROLLER (senior consultant physician in geriatrics, Leeds (A) Group Hospital Management Committee) then spoke on "The Old and their Families." An old person in the family presented an emotional rather than a physical stress situation calling for patience and empathy in the physician. Often the

relatives needed care as much as the patient and Dr. Droller, in an attempt to see a family's life as a whole, had introduced clinics at which relatives could attend with the patient. Another experiment was a short spell in hospital for the old person. The central authorities favoured home care of the elderly wherever possible. Local authorities could, and progressive ones did, provide meals-on-wheels, clean sheets for incontinent patients, and chiropody, and such services, though expensive, were still cheaper than hospital care. In only three of 256 old people admitted to hospital in Leeds during May 1966 had relatives capable of looking after elderly relatives refused to do so. What was chiefly needed was an advisory service for old people.

Final speaker, REV. R. T. WARBURTON (rural dean of Beeston, Notts), emphasised the need for co-operation between people's medical and spiritual advisers.

Questioned whether, now that heroin preparations were known not to be stable, the case for banning heroin might be re-opened, PROFESSOR TIZARD was in favour of retaining the drug for people in severe pain, where it was more effective than morphine. SIR HUGH LINSTEAD thought the matter might be raised again if heroin addiction continued to increase. Asked whether the increase in addiction was due to stress or to the greater availability of drugs, Sir Hugh Linstead said that drugs had always been available. He attributed the increase to the imitative tendencies of young people. PROFESSOR TIZARD felt that teenagers really wanted someone to say "No" — unlimited freedom was a real hardship. Asked whether the panel favoured the use of suitably identifiable forms for prescribing drugs of addiction so that statistics on addiction could be derived from them SIR HUGH was doubtful whether any increase in restrictions of prescribing would be useful. Addiction had become mainly a Customs and police matter and courts should impose harsh sentences on offenders convicted of offences against the Dangerous Drugs Act.

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION

Meeting of Executive Committee

THE N.P.U. Executive Committee met at Mallinson House, London, N.14 on April 26. In handing over as *Chairman* of the Executive Committee, to Mr. Harold Moss, Mr. ERIC BROCKLEHURST described Mr. Moss as a man who had done as much as, if not more than, any other member of the Executive for the N.P.U. Group of organisations during his seventeen years as member. On taking the chair Mr. Moss complimented Mr. Brocklehurst on the skilled way in which he had guided the development of the group during a year of problems, including the complicated move to outer London. Mr. Moss welcomed the appointment of Mr. Cecil Jacobs as the new *Vice-chairman*.

It was agreed to hold the annual meetings of the N.P.U. group of organisations during the evening of June 27 and not on the May date as

provisionally arranged.

Security of Drugs in Pharmacies

The Committee received a communication from the Home Office on the need to impose added security and record-keeping requirements on pharmacists and resolved to arrange an early meeting between representatives of the relevant pharmaceutical organisations and the Home Office with a view to avoiding unduly onerous requirements on general-practice pharmacists. Communications from a number of security-equipment manufacturers had been received that might be useful in framing supplementary guidance. In discussion it was reported that local police officials were always helpful in advising upon the effectiveness of existing anti-theft precautions, that "do-it-yourself" burglar alarm kits possessed the merit of complete secrecy of instal-

lation, and that leaving a light on in the premises at night was a deterrent (though some members thought it served only to assist intruders).

Marketing

MR. W. TALVAN REES (chairman of the Marketing Policy Committee) reported nearly 12,000 of the redesigned N.P.U. carboy window-stickers had been distributed with the April issue of the *N.P.U. Bulletin*. Arrangements had been completed for the launch on May 1 of three new products (the "Professional" tooth-paste, Chem-Plus liquid antiseptic and Nu-Mist deodorant. Four new product ideas had been selected for development and possible launch during 1967.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE Minister of Health was asked by DR. DAVID OWEN what experimental schemes aimed at integrating the administrative structure of the National Health Service were being considered, and where and when such schemes would be started. MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health), in a written reply of May 2, said he had no power to arrange experiments involving changes in the administrative structure laid down in the National Health Service Acts. Many measures had been and were being taken within the existing structure to provide better integrated services to the patient.

Anti-dumping Duty

MR. GEORGE DARLING (Minister of State, Board of Trade) on May 3 moved the approval of the Anti-dumping Duty order, 1967. He pointed out that the order had been made under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1967, and imposed anti-dumping duties of £15 per ton on stearine originating in Australia and £9 7s. per ton on stearine originating in Belgium. Originally the application had been made by the Association of Fatty Acid Distillers, whose members manufactured all the stearine produced in Great Britain. The duties came into force on April 14. MR. PATRICK JENKIN said it was important to realise that stearine was used in a wide variety of consumer industries including pharmaceuticals, shaving soaps and creams, and polishes. Competition from imports could always be regarded as a check on price rings and inefficiency. For some years, he alleged, the members of the Association had operated a price ring that had been effectively broken by imports particularly from Belgium and Australia. Members of Parliament would welcome an assurance that the duty would not restore the original position. MR. DARLING replied that, from what he had seen of the discussions that had gone on with the companies concerned, any suggestion of their failing to compete with one another, or that they might form a price ring was completely "out of Court."

Sainsbury Committee

MR. MAURICE EDELMAN asked the Minister of Health on May 8 when he expected the Committee of Inquiry

The chairman of the Publications Committee (MR. T. G. ANWYL) reported on the success of the recent staff-training conference in Glasgow. Work was proceeding on revising the Unofficial List of Formulae so as to take in deletions from the 1960 and 1963 editions of the British National Formulary, now out of print. Thought was being given to the need for a new "compendium of past formulae" containing guidance to pharmacists on how to deal with obsolete preparations under proposals for the change-over to the metric system. The N.P.U. was represented on a working party set up at the suggestion of the Society's General Practice Subcommittee to consider how to introduce the compendium.

on the pharmaceutical industry to report.

MR. KENNETH ROBINSON: I understand that the Committee hopes to complete its report by about the end of July. MR. EDELMAN: Presentation of this report is now long overdue. Has the committee had an opportunity of examining the books of the drug companies, who have been making such high profits out of the Health Service? MR. ROBINSON: I do not accept that the report is overdue. The Committee is considering a complicated matter and it is important, in order to get the right answer, to have full time to consider it. The matter is being dealt with as expeditiously as is reasonable and so far as I know it has had full co-operation from the industry. MR. N. L. T. FISHER: This report is likely to be important, affecting patients, doctors, the pharmaceutical industry and the National Health Service. When do you propose to publish it and will you arrange for a debate? MR. ROBINSON: The question of a debate is not for me. I understand that it is likely to be a bulky report, and the printing alone may take as much as six weeks.

Non-proprietary Drugs

MR. B. C. G. WHITAKER asked the Minister of Health on May 8 for an estimate of the saving to the Health Service in 1966 if doctors had prescribed non-proprietary drugs including paracetamol instead of their proprietary equivalent and what steps were being taken to encourage the use of approved names where they were cheaper than branded equivalents.

MR. ROBINSON: The maximum theoretical saving is estimated at between £800,000 and £900,000 in 1966. Doctors' attention has been drawn on a number of occasions to the advantages of prescribing by approved name where appropriate and comparative costs are illustrated in the form of coloured charts which are being sent to doctors from time to time. Regional medical officers also discuss the point during visits to doctors.

MR. WHITAKER: As the N.H.S. has now been milked of £millions unnecessarily over the past years by this method, will you tell the proprietary companies that, unless they reduce their

profits, you will introduce legislation to make non-proprietary drugs essential? MR. ROBINSON: Most of what you have said is relevant to the consideration of the Sainsbury Committee. Under the voluntary price regulation scheme we negotiate the price of a number of drugs. MR. B. BRAINE: Why do you dodge the issue? Can you not confirm that there are only few branded pharmaceuticals for which there are non-branded products? Are you aware that the branded product is more extensively used overseas than it is in Britain and that this is a direct attack on the export potential of the drug industry. MR. ROBINSON: I did not interpret Mr. Whitaker's question in that light.

Prescription Forms

SIR JOHN LANGFORD-HOLT asked the Minister of Health whether he would issue coloured paper forms for prescriptions to be used for habit-forming drugs. MR. ROBINSON: I have previously considered that in consultation with the medical profession but have concluded that the possible advantages do not outweigh the probable disadvantages. SIR JOHN LANGFORD-HOLT: Can you say what other plans or suggestions you are considering? MR. ROBINSON: This question is under consideration by the Home Secretary and myself. There is no evidence that the improper use of prescription forms is a major source of illicit supplies of "pep" pills and similar drugs. The number of EC 10 forms reported lost or stolen is less than 1-300 of 1 per cent. of all prescriptions written.

Dangerous Drugs and Poisons

MR. J. E. POWELL asked the Minister of Health whether he was satisfied that in all hospitals or hospital groups where there was a sole pharmacist, arrangements were made to ensure that the requirements of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations and Poisons Rules were complied with. MR. KENNETH ROBINSON, in a written answer on May 8, said he was satisfied that any difficulties could be overcome and that guidance had been given to the hospitals.

COMPANY NEWS

P.C. = Private Company, R.O. = Registered Office.

ALBEMARLE CHEMISTS, LTD.—MR. R. N. CRISPE, M.A., A.C.A., has been appointed managing director in place of Mr. W. R. Ball, who has resigned.

STANLEY WESTON GROUP LTD.—Final dividend 10 per cent. makes 20 per cent. for 1966 (same). Group net profit, £72,686 (£51,252), after tax, £53,845 (£37,621).

LAPORTE INDUSTRIES, LTD.—MR. GEORGE F. SOMMERVILLE has been appointed a director as from July 1. Mr. A. C. NICHOLSON (a director of Laporte Acids, Ltd., and works manager at Castleford) is retiring on May 31.

STEVENSON & HOWELL, LTD.—Group balance, before tax, for 1966, is £138,407 (against £95,380). Trading profit, etc., rose to £182,445 (£140,115).

Tax requires £48,945 (£33,035) leaving net profits of £89,462 (£62,345). A final dividend of 17½ per cent. makes an unchanged 22 per cent. total.

RHONE-POULENC, S.A., PARIS.—Profits in 1966 increased to Frs.122.6m. (£8.9m.) against Frs.107.7m. in 1965. Dividend is Frs.6.28 (Frs.6.82) per share. Turnover of the company's five chemical and pharmaceutical subsidiaries in France rose 6 per cent. to Frs. 1,622m. (£117.5m.). Pharmaceutical products accounted for 41 per cent.

TURNER & NEWALL, LTD.—Mr. R. G. Soothill intends to retire from the chairmanship of the company in the near future and becomes president of the company on July 1. On that date Mr. R. M. Bateman (deputy chairman since 1959) becomes chairman and Mr. G. S. Sutcliffe (a joint managing director) will become deputy chairman.

RECKITT & COLMAN HOLDINGS, LTD.—Because of an improved second-half trading, pre-tax profit for 1966 at £11,895,000 was only marginally lower than in 1965 (£12,075,000). Dividend is 15 per cent. (same but included 1 per cent. bonus). Sales totalled £113 millions (£105 millions) while net profit, after tax, was £7,349,000 (£7,348,000).

NEWTON CHAMBERS & CO., LTD.—Report final dividend 12 per cent. making 19 per cent. for 1966 (21 per cent.). The chairman reports that despite the general fall off in business, particularly in the capital goods industry, the group's pre-tax profit fell by only £151,131 to £1,210,193. Izal, Ltd., increased its turnover by 4.3 per cent. and its total profit by 8.7 per cent.

B.D.H. GROUP, LTD.—Dr. O. Morton has been appointed medical adviser to the Group and a director of B.D.H. (Research), Ltd. He joined B.D.H. as medical adviser in the clinical research department, in 1963 where he remained until November 1964, when he joined Bristol Laboratories, Ltd., London. Appointed to the company's board in August 1966 he remained with them until re-joining B.D.H. Group.

NICHOLAS LABORATORIES, LTD.—The board now comprises Messrs. R. G. Smith, M.P.S., F.R.A.C.I. (chairman), S. W. Kipling, B.A., M.P.S. (managing director), V. M. Bond, B.Pharm., Sir Richard Nelson, M.D., L. F. Wiggins, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., K. J. Murton, B.Sc., and L. J. Williams, A.C.C.A., A.C.W.A. Mr. Kipling has also been appointed to the board of the Nicholas Research Institute, Ltd., where he joins Messrs. Smith, Wiggins, Murton, and Sir Richard Nelson, and B. K. Martin, Ph.D., B.Sc., B.Pharm., F.P.S., and R. R. Walker.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS, LTD.—Sales in the first quarter of the year were below the "very good" first quarter enjoyed in 1966, said Mr. John C. Garrels (chairman) on May 4. Profit margins, however, had improved over those of the last half of 1966. The Australian subsidiary had been experiencing difficulties with its phenol manufacture, but the plant was being replaced with a new and considerably larger unit based on cumene, as oper-

ated by one company's parent in Texas. Additional cash needed to cover the cost would be provided by loans from the parent company and £900,000 from the U.K. As a result of those arrangements control of the Australian subsidiary would pass to one United States parent company.

ALBRIGHT & WILSON, LTD.—Sir Frank Schon has resigned from the boards of the Company and its subsidiaries as from May 5. Commenting on Sir Frank's resignation the chairman (Sir Sydney Barratt) said: "Sir Frank's Schon's decision to withdraw from Albright & Wilson is a matter of deep personal regret to me. There have been differences about company policy which we have not been able to bridge."

A further announcement on May 9 disclosed that a number of Marchon executive directors (Messrs. O. Secher; P. Baines; R. C. Dickie and Dr. A. A. Fagandini) had also resigned. From July 1 when Mr. E. R. Kinsley takes over as group chief executive (C. & D., April 1, p.302) subsidiary companies become operating divisions of Albright & Wilson, Ltd. The above directors have agreed to stay as divisional directors "as long as is necessary", with Mr. Secher as managing director. Messrs. W. Carter and M. C. Hutton-Wilson are being appointed vice-chairmen. The announcement adds that other divisional managing directors have been named as Messrs. D. W. Livingstone (Albright & Wilson (Manufacturing) Ltd.); A. Henderson (Associated Chemical Companies, Ltd.) and Dr. R. A. Gregory (Bush Boake Allen, Ltd.).

BUSINESS CHANGES

PERSONAL SUPPORTS, LTD., have removed to 17 Russell Street, Nottingham.

MR. J. R. YEOWART, M.P.S., has taken over the pharmacy of Mr. F. Berry, F.P.S., 1 Llandudno Road, Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno, Caerns.

A. J. BOX & DRIVERS, LTD., is the trading title adopted, as from May 1, by the two individual companies known as A. J. Box (Wholesale Chemists), Ltd., and Drivers Lee Green, Ltd., Powerscroft Road, Footscray, Sidsup, Kent.

MR. R. S. LESLIE'S main pharmacy at 118 Houston Street, Glasgow, C.5, is closing on May 20 to make way for a new bridge being built over the Clyde. Correspondence thereafter, should be addressed to the branch pharmacy at 322, Dumbarton Road, Glasgow, W.1.

Appointments

INECTO HAIR COLOURING, LTD., 27 Dover Street, London, W.1, have appointed to their retail chemist sales division Mr. F. Horne as representative for Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire and North Lancashire.

F B A PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Haywards Heath, Sussex, have made the following appointments: Mr. R. A. Dodds, their publicity manager, Mr. D. A. Lee, M.P.S., field sales manager, and Mr. T. S. Muir, area area manager for Scotland and Northern Ireland.



RETIRING FROM COUNCIL: Messrs. C. W. Maplethorpe (right) and W. J. Tristram, both of whom joined the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1943, exchange a greeting on leaving the Council chamber for the last time as Council members (see p. 448). Their distinguished service to the Society and to pharmacy was warmly acknowledged by the president (Mr. J. C. Bloomfield), at a dinner recently in London, when, on behalf of Council, he presented Mr. Maplethorpe with a silver coaster, candlestick and snuffer, and Mr. Tristram with a stereophonic record player.

PERSONALITIES

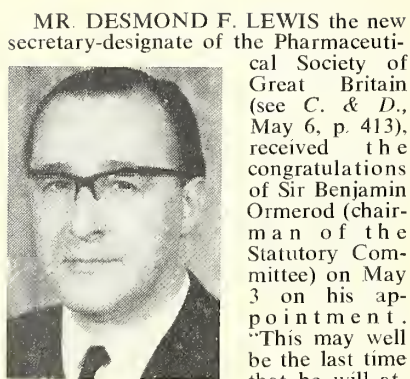
MR. C. A. HARROP, M.P.S. (a senior marketing executive with the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.) was returned as a new member of the Berkshire county council in the recent elections. Mr. Harrop received the highest number of votes of any candidate in the county.

MR. S. T. KIRTON has retired as managing director, Kirton & Son, Ltd., chemists, Hull, on having reached the age of seventy-eight. The business was founded in 1842 by Mr. Kirton's grandfather, and for nearly half a century the pharmacy on the corner of Dock Street and Savile Street has supplied ships with medicines and equipment for their medical sea chests. The ship-supplying activities of the firm have been transferred to a firm of shipping chemists; another company has taken over the first-aid side of the business. The only photographic department remains at 52 Savile Street.

MISS J. BAYLEY, a dispensing assistant at the Crumpsall Hospital, Manchester, for more than forty-nine years was joined by sixty past and present members of the hospital's staff at a farewell party given recently to mark



her retirement. On their behalf Mr. T. D. Clarke (group chief pharmacist) presented Miss Bayley with a chair, a necklace and rose trees. From the Student Nurses Association she received a cheque, whilst Mr. T. B. Findlay (vice-chairman of Crumpsall Hospital house committee), presented her with a handbag and a cheque — with £1 for every year of service — on behalf of the house committee.



MR. DESMOND F. LEWIS the new secretary-designate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (see *C. & D.*, May 6, p. 413), received the congratulations of Sir Benjamin Ormerod (chairman of the Statutory Committee) on May 3 on his appointment. "This may well be the last time that he will attend the committee as its secretary," said Sir Benjamin. "We shall be very sorry to lose him . . . Mr. Lewis has been secretary to the committee for about three years, and I personally have found him of the greatest assistance. He will be a difficult man to replace. On the other hand, of course, I am sure that the Society will gain very considerably by the fact that it will have him at the helm."

DEATHS

BOWLER.—Recently, Mr. Patrick Bowler, M.P.S.I., Dingle, co. Kerry, Eire, Mr. Bowler, who owned his own pharmacy, qualified in 1928. He is survived by his widow.

COLLINS.—Recently Mr. Stephen J. Collins, M.P.S.I., Kilkee, co. Clare, Eire, Mr. Collins qualified in 1927. His daughter, Bernadette, qualified in 1966 and another daughter is married to Mr. James Burke, L.P.S.I.

CURRAN.—On April 19, Mr. George Edward Curran, M.P.S., 37 Monks Road, Binley Woods, Coventry, Warwicks. Mr. Curran qualified in 1935.

EDWARD.—On April 22, Mr. James Edward, M.P.S., 73 Croftmont Avenue, Croftfoot, Glasgow, S.2. Mr. Edward qualified in 1925.

FULLYLOVE.—On April 20, Mr. George Ernest Fullylove, 13 Fairlawnes, Manor Road, Wallington, Surrey. Mr. Fullylove qualified in 1896 and retired in 1958.

GUNN.—On May 4, Mr. Charles Walter Gunn, Merry Ways, Chalk Lane, Ashted, Surrey, aged sixty-nine. Mr. Gunn was well known in the London commodity markets. Before his retirement he was with Hale & Son, Ltd., produce brokers, Mincing Lane.

PARRY.—On March 31, Mr. Llewelyn Davies Parry, M.P.S., 57 Westminster Road, Moss, W. Wrexham, N. Wales. Mr. Parry qualified in 1924.

WILLIAMS.—On April 29, Mr. Edward Williams, M.P.S., 149 Midford Road, Bath, aged ninety-one. Mr. Williams was a student at the former London College of Pharmacy (Wootton's), qualified in 1901, and was chairman of the Bath and district branch of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1924. In 1903 Mr. Williams became the manager of the 23 Wellsway branch of Davies & John (opened 1902) and succeeded to ownership of the business in 1920. His son, Mr. Lionel E. Williams, M.P.S., continues in charge of the business.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

A Cream in the Range.—E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Regal House, Twickenham, Middlesex, are adding a cream in 15-gm. tube to their range of Tri-adcortyl products on June 1.

Plastic Instead of Glass.—Berk Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Catteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey, are now issuing their antacid Maalox in a 350-mil non-breakable plastic bottle instead of the previous 16-oz. glass bottle. The product is also available in a tax-free "dispensing" pack of two 350-mil bottles, the labels facilitating dispensing by specifying dosage and by having a panel in which the patient's name may be written.

A New Vasodilator.—Moore's Medicinal Products, Ltd., Waverley House, Aberdeen, have introduced a new speciality, Bradilan peripheral vasodilator, which they claim represents the latest research development in nicotinic acid therapy, providing optimal vasodilatation over long periods without the side effects normally associated with that kind of treatment. Bradilan is presented as pale, creamy pink, sugar-coated tablets, each containing 250 mgm. of tetranicotinoyl fructose. The tablets are available in packs of fifty and 250.

Long-acting Antihistamine.—Daneral-SA, a sustained-action preparation containing 75 mgm. of pheniramine maleate in each tablet, is being introduced on May 15 by Hoechst Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Portland House, Victoria London, S.W.1. Potent and versatile Daneral-SA is understood to be effective in all allergic conditions, particularly hay-fever, urticaria and pruritus. Its special formulation is claimed to bring within one hour a relief of symptoms that continues for twenty-four hours, so that one tablet at bedtime is sufficient for most patients. The product is issued in packs of ten and fifty tablets. For children, a pleasantly flavoured Daneral elixir, containing 15 mgm. of pheniramine maleate in each 5-mil teaspoonful, is available in bottle of 100 mls.

OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

Own-name Diet Tablets.—Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, Sussex, are making available in cartons overprinted with chemist's name and address a dietary control tablet Dietrims, strip-packed in foil, forty-two to the carton. Details and samples are being sent to inquirers on request.



HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS

An Antiseptic and a Family Deodorant.—Two new products in the N.P.U. series are Chem-plus antiseptic and Nu-Mist family deodorant, both products available through Mavs Pharmaceutical Supplies, Ltd., Barnet, Herts and Preston, Lancs. The antiseptic is



described as one that may be sold with confidence as a safe effective treatment, when diluted as a gargle or mouthwash, for sore throats and mouth infections and, applied direct and undiluted, for the treatment of minor wounds. Active ingredient is cetylpyridinium chloride in a base containing alcohol and glycerin. The light yellow product is pleasantly flavoured and leaves a "cool tingle" in the mouth after use. The product is presented in green and white packs of 3 and 8 fl. oz., the former in outer of twenty-four and the latter in outer of twelve. The second product, Nu-mist deodorant, is in a "quiet" pressurised pack. Its principal active ingredients are hexachlorophane and cetrimide, and the propellant is the non-inflammable Arcton. The can holds 120 gm.



PACKS MODERNISED: Redesigned, "squeeze" pack for Kilsant and Kilsect, products of R. Sumner & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 142, 40 Hanover Street, Liverpool, 1.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Keeping Cut Blooms Fresh.—Pan Britannica Industries, Ltd., Britannica House, Waltham Cross, Herts, have launched a new product, Bio Flower-life, claimed to keep blooms, and the water in which they are put, fresh for

"CRISP, MODERN" REDESIGN: A new modern design in a "crisp" Mediterranean blue now replaces the familiar black and white design of the Andrews liver salt pack originally created seventy-three years ago. The pack and its predecessors are illustrated. Makers are Phillips, Scott & Turner Co., 2 St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton, Surrey.

longer periods. The product is packed in a bottle similar to Baby Bio, and carries a label based on a flower vase motif, plus a booklet. The liquid is understood to be non-toxic and, with necessary amounts of sugar added, to prolong the life and freshness of blooms. The water, it is claimed, never needs changing for the whole life of any arrangement. Bio Flowerlife is supplied in standard pack of twenty-four, with a "dispenser."

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Tar and Oil Remover. — New Tar-Rex beach tar and oil remover of Printar Industries, Ltd., pharmaceuticals division, Prince Regent's Wharf, Silvertown, London, E.16, is claimed to remove beach tar and oil "faster... safer."

Now National. — After a regional test marketing *Cara Nome* aerosol hair spray with lanolin is being marketed nationally by Rexall Drug Co., Nottingham.



LEFT: Ambre Solaire beach tar remover (Golden, Ltd., London, W.1). Right: Cara Nome hair spray (Rexall Drug Co., Nottingham).

Beach Tar Remover.—Golden, Ltd., P.O. Box I.B.X., London, W.1, state that their Ambre Solaire laboratories have been working overtime to produce a product that will effectively remove oil sludge deposits from the skin. The outcome, Ambre Solaire beach tar remover, is likely to have a considerable call this summer despite massive efforts by the Government and others to remove oil sludge and tar from Channel beaches. The new product is a perfumed gel suitable for use even on the most sensitive skins and useful also for removing grease or oil from the skin after some such mechanical task such as changing a wheel. The product is packed in an unbreakable polythene tube of 30 gm. in display outer of 1 doz.

An N.P.U. Tooth-paste. — A new product in the National Pharmaceutical Union series is a "Professional" tooth-paste whose features are a clean fresh taste, right consistency and correct amount of "foamability." The pack is in kingfisher blue and white with a touch of red.

Masculine Skin Care. — Rayette-Fabergé, Ltd., 457 Edinburgh Avenue, Slough, Bucks, have launched a Brut skin-care series, comprising "Fresh up," a special-formula foam to cleanse, remove excess oils, retard bacteria, help heal razor nicks, tone and

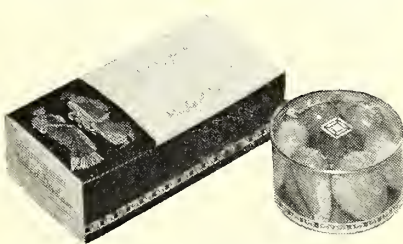
moisturise; "Replenish," concentrated moisture drops for dry, sensitive or roughened skins; "Primer," a pre-shave lotion for the man who shaves electrically; and an after shave balm to moisturise, help heal razor nicks and prevent infection.

"Eight-sensations" Perfume.—Goya, Ltd., 161 New Bond Street, London, W.1, are making available in the shops in June a new perfume which they describe as having "eight big sensations." Named *Piquant*, the fragrance is claimed to have a width of appeal that makes it right for "ten-pin bowling, meeting the boy-friend's mother, dancing or commuting." The blend is composed of spices to give piquancy, wood moss and tropical ferns to give a pungently fresh top-note, bergamot and jasmin to give "tang," and rose and geranium for background. *Piquant* is available as perfume, perfume spray, cream perfume, perfumed and stick Colognes, toilet water, talcum powder, talc, dusting powder, bath salts and blossoms, bubble bath, soap, shampoo, and lotion and hand cream. A "dispenser" unit carries several items in the range.

Cream Rinse. — Following a test marketing in southern England, Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, have launched nationally a Vita-pointe cream rinse as an after-shampoo conditioner. The product is available in sachet and bottle.

Summer Collection for Lips and Nails. — Under the title "Fabulous Frostings" Revlon International Corporation, 86 Brook Street, London, W.1, have launched a frosted translucent lipstick in six standard colours plus three ultra pale shades to be worn alone or over another shade, and a crystalline nail enamel in four shades.

Packaging Improvements.—Michael Denham, Ltd., 16 Robert Adam Street, London, W.1, have made certain packaging improvements in their Italian



Marble series. The three-tablet box now opens on the large dimension and the decoration echoes the design on the drum of guest soap. Inner fitment of guest soap drum is in gold or silver.

Eye Beauty Adjuncts.—Guerlain, Ltd., 22 Aintree Road, Perivale, Middlesex, have produced a powder eye shadow with soft brush for easy application, presented together in a tortoise shell

box; the product is available in six shades; "twin" make-up brushes (a gilt cylinder containing a lipstick brush at one end and an eyeliner brush at the other); and a slimline gilt pencil containing two leads (leads available in five shades).

Shadow for Eye Shaping. — What they described as the "professional"



shadow for eye shaping is a new Outdoor Girl liquid shadow obtainable from Myram Picker, Ltd., Kingston By-pass, Surbiton, Surrey. The product is painted on to the eyelids, where it "dries in a moment and stays fast." The shadow is in "gorgeous smudgy colours" (grey, blue, green, turquoise, beige and white) and comes with a shaping brush.

Mist Atomiser.—Lancôme (England), Ltd., 14 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, who are launching a new *Magie* mist atomiser, claim to have overcome all the technical difficulties of putting a fragrance into an atomiser without detracting from the perfume. The product is available in a 2-oz. bottle and is not refillable.

Redesigned. — Elida, Ltd., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1, have redesigned the pack for their Sea



Witch range of semi-permanent hair colours in order to give greater point-of-sale. The new design is illustrated.

Colour and Gloss in One Lipstick.—Chesebrough-Ponds, Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10, are launching in their Cutex series what they describe as a new kind of lipstick, combining "lively colour, exciting gloss in one smooth stroke." The new lipstick,

Sea Sheen, is available in pink, red, orange and lilac, "all in a transparent texture that lets colour shine through with the sparkle of a summer day."



PACKS AND OUTERS: The new N.P.U. "Professional" tooth-paste (see p. 443).

Men's Toiletries from Italy.—A new Pino-Silvestre range of products for men by Vidal di Venezia is being distributed in the United Kingdom by Supervite Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 107 Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.2. The range comprises foam bath, after-shave lotion, Acqua di Colonia, deodorants, talcum powder, shaving cream and pre-shave lotion.



SUNDRIES

Waterproof Travel Pack. — Macey travel pack introduced by Jackel & Co., Ltd., Kitty Brewster Estate, Blyth, Northumberland, is a travel pack containing face cloth, hand towel and soap leaves in gay colours of candy stripes.

1967-68 Hot-water Bottles. — New bottles in the National Pharmaceutical Union range of hot-water bottles available through Maw's Pharmacy Supplies, Ltd., Barnet, Herts, and Preston, Lancs, include the Maw's *De Luxe* Terylene covered in new zebra design in red and blue; the Everwarm, a bottle ribbed on both sides and available in morello red and lilac; the Vulcan, also ribbed on both sides and available in morello red and blue, and the N.P.U. handled bottle, with either a screw stopper or rubber closure and available in blue, morello red and lilac.

Three-headed Shaver.—Following a successful introduction in America and

Canada in 1966, the triple-head Philishave-3 (SC8130) is currently being launched in Britain by Philips Electrical, Ltd., Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2. In the United States an increase in profits of the Philips Trust of over 90 per cent. was attributed largely to two products, one of them the Philishave-3, and the makers are confident that it will be equally successful in Britain and on



the Continent. Described as the first-ever electric shaver with triple-micro-groove floating heads, the Philishave-3 has had shaving tests on 30,000 men. In addition to proving a substantial increase in effective shaving surface and so greater speed and efficiency, the model incorporates an on/off switch and voltage changer; a hair trimmer and easy cleaning facilities. It is styled in white, with a line of grey and silver, and presented in a slim black and chromium case with cleaning brush.

TRADE NOTES

A Correction.—The address of British American Optical Co., Ltd., manufacturers of Cool-ray outdoor eyewear is Radlett Road, Watford, Herts, and not as stated last week.

An Additional Size.—Stiefel Laboratories (U.K.), Ltd., 14 James Street, London, W.C.2, have introduced a 65-mil size of their Polytar liquid. The 150-mil size continues available.

Now Tax-free. — E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Regal House, Twickenham, Middlesex, announce that their Hydrea capsules are now exempt from purchase tax.

Appliance Approved. — The Shave-master, model X777M of Sunbeam Electric, Ltd., Nerston, East Kilbride, Glasgow, has been granted the approval of the British Electrical Approvals Board



SOFT-DRINK SYMBOL: Illustration shows symbol and slogan recently adopted by the soft-drinks industry. It was launched at a trade conference in Bristol on April 28. For certain purposes the chequered racing flag (to associate soft drinks with "go" or "winner") will be replaced by other motifs.

Distribution Change. — Wilcox, Jozeau & Co., Ltd., 74 White Lion Street, London, N.1, have taken over the distribution of products previously marketed by the Anglo French Drug Co., Ltd., 11 Guilford Street, London, W.C.1.

Discontinued.—CALMIC, LTD., Crewe, Ches, are withdrawing the 1000 packs of Ferromyn and Ferromyn B capsules on June 1.—PAINES & BYRNE, LTD., Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex, are discontinuing their product Dephadren (dexamphetamine sulphate, 5 mgm.) when present stocks are exhausted.

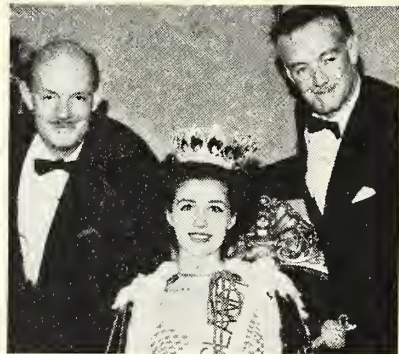
Premium Purchases Ended. — Guernlain, Ltd., 42 Conduit Street, London, W.1, have decided to discontinue "give-away" presentations, the company's sales director in Great Britain considering the practice of "offering bait" to be undignified. The reputation of a cosmetics firm, he contends, should be built on "quality, not gimmicks."

Price Corrections.—The entry for Clairol Colorfast shampoo in the Cumulative Price Changes supplement should be corrected to: Purchase tax for 3 dozen. 5s. 3d.; retail 1s. each. Too late for including a correction in the Cumulative Price Changes supplement, Morny, Ltd., point out that they notified an incorrect price for the 4-oz. size of their beauty bath foam. Its correct price is 8s 9d.

Infusion Packs Replaced.—Schering Chemicals, Ltd., Burgess Hill, Sussex, have written to hospital pharmacists and x-ray departments advising that all stocks of Urografin 30 per cent. infusion packs are being called in and that replacement packs are being forwarded when new supplies are received from the factory (2-3 weeks). In the interim, infusion solutions may be prepared by using the requisite number of ampoules of Urografin 60 per cent.

Competitions

"Miss England, 1967."—Miss Jennifer Lewis, who was crowned "Miss England, 1967" in London April 28, owed something of her sparkle to the jewelled Eylure lashes she was wearing. Sponsors of this year's contest were Eylure Ltd., 66 Bridge Road East, Wel-



wyn Garden City, Herts, whose joint managing directors (David and Eric Aylott) took part in the proceedings, Eric being one of the judges, with Mike Sarne and Anita Harris. David Aylott presented the prizes to the five finalists. They are seen with Miss Lewis.

"Mystery Snap" Contest Winners.—A contest organised recently by Philips Electrical, Ltd., Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.1, competitors were invited to identify, from an unusual angle, six commonplace objects (a bulldog clip, table cork, can opener, ballpoint pen, table spoon and clothes peg). In addition, they were expected to complete the sentence "Flash photography is fun . . .," each entry being accompanied by an empty Photoflux carton. Nearly 1000 entries were received. First prize-winner was Mr. Ian T. McHoul, St. John's Wood, London, who was awarded a cheque for £500. Ten second prizes of £20 cameras, and third prizes of £10 cameras (with flashgun and case) were also awarded.

"Pace-setter" Contest.—The Smith & Nephew toiletries division of Southalls Sales, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, have devised a Nivea "Pace-Setter" contest in which the three prizes are a Lotus Elan car, taxed and insured for one year, or £1,150 in cash. Entrants have to arrange eight pace-setting points in order of importance and complete a tie-breaker in not more than twelve words. Point-of-purchase display material is available. Bottles of champagne are being given to retailers displaying when Nivea girl calls. Each entry must be accompanied by a paper disc from a Nivea tin; or the end-flap from a tube. A £250 bonus is being awarded to each retailer whose name appears on the winning entry form as the stockist from whom the product was bought.

Bonus Offers

GOYA, LTD., 161 New Bond Street, London, W.1. Spray Set. Sixpence on every can on display on special counter display card when Goya representative calls.

MAWS PHARMACY SUPPLIES LTD., Barnet, Herts, and Preston, Lancs. "Professional" tooth-paste. Fourteen in a box as twelve. Extra discount (about 10 per cent.) on order for 3 doz. standard and 2 doz. large in composite pack with showcard and thirty free beakers. Hem-plus antiseptic. 10 per cent. extra on any two outers or more. Until July 1. N.P.U. 5s. hot-water bottles. One free "Cosy" on order for 3 doz. assorted received before July 31.

PRINTAR INDUSTRIES, LTD., pharmaceuticals division, Prince Regent's Wharf, Silvertown, London, E.16. Tar-ex beach tar and oil remover. Thirteen either size invoiced as twelve; 68 invoiced as 144 (either size or assorted).

ROBINSON & SONS, LTD., Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield, Derbys. Mene Sanitary towels; 2s. per doz. off sizes 1 and 2 trade price during launch period of redesigned pack.

R. SUMNER & CO., LTD., 40 Hanover Street, Liverpool, 1. Kilsant and Kilsant. Thirteen invoiced as twelve on order for 2 doz. assorted; fourteen as twelve on order for 6 doz. or more.

SUPERVITE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., 107 Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.2. Vidal division. On every order to value of £25 4s. 6d. plus tax

of £7 5s. 1d., a bonus of four bottles Pino Silvestre (50 c.c.). Until June 30. [Corrected note.]

Premium Offers

LENTHERIC, LTD., 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. Miniature bottle of Onyx Cologne with every 14s. 3d. bottle of Onyx after-shave lotion. For a limited period.

ROBINSON & SONS, LTD., Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield, Derbys. Mene sanitary towels. 2d. off sizes 1 and 2. While launch period lasts. Nikini sanitary protection. Three pads with new triangular pack during launch period.

HELENA RUBINSTEIN, LTD., 3 Grafton Street, London, W.1. Silk minute make-up. At 4s. 3d. below regular price. During June, July and August.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Contact Sought

SIR.—Could I, through your courtesy, ask any rural pharmacists who attend the Branch Representatives' meeting on May 17 to contact myself during the lunch interval.

MERVYN MADGE,
Plymouth

Students and the Society

SIR.—With reference to Xrayser's comments under the above heading (C. & D., April 22 p. 369), perhaps your readers would appreciate an explanation of the present position of the British Pharmaceutical Students' Association. At present, membership is voluntary and costs 5s per head. In addition to the membership levy the Association's income is reinforced by donations from many pharmaceutical companies. Notwithstanding those contributions, the finances of the B.P.S.A. have always been difficult to manage as so little income is involved. You will appreciate, I am sure, that we have no desire to be an organisation kept alive by charity but rather to be a professional but student body whose views will be taken seriously and whose links with our parent body will be strong and agreeable. I feel that it should be placed on record here, however, that the struggle over the words "financial responsibility" were long and difficult. In the end the word "responsibility" was left in the joint statement and presented in that form to the B.S.P.A. conference. Subsequently the Pharmaceutical Society's Council amended the statement to read "support." That was done to avoid the kind of suspicious comment which Xrayser unfortunately made. I must make it clear that the B.P.S.A. in no way regards the joint statement (and remember that is as far as things have gone so far) as a "confidence trick," and looks forward to ironing out these suspicions which Xrayser sadly has voiced at such an early stage.

PETER J. CURPHEY,
President, B.P.S.A.

Aspects of Inspection

SIR.—The statements of Council election policy of Jacob Levy, Manchester contains a claim that the inspectorate cost members £44,178 in 1965. Is this reasonable, and do we get value for our money? Some of us do not. On October 31, 1966, I saw a row of board and trestle stalls on a pavement in a local high street. In this same street stand two chemist shops, selling medicines. The itinerant vendors in charge of the stalls were breaking the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941. I reported that to the nearby police

station and accompanied by a uniformed police officer I later explained the offence to the vendors concerned. That same day I reported the matter to the Society, and three days later received this reply, which said:—

THE Society has authority to enforce the provisions of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, relating to the sales of medicines.

Today, six months later, Mr. Levy says we pay 30s each every year to maintain the inspectorate. Today, when I telephoned a pharmacist in that high street to ask whether medicines were still being sold from stalls, he said "Yes, from three stalls." Why, after six months, has the Society not used its authority to enforce the provisions of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act?

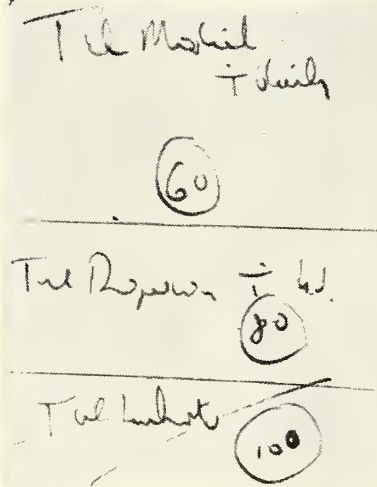
R. C. BURKE JONES,
Theydon Bois, Essex

SIR.—Mr. Jacob Levy (a Council candidate) is obviously very bitter against the Society's inspectorate and its cost. Could it be that Mr. Levy considers he was not, at some time, fairly treated by the inspectors? Or is it that he may, or may not have been, in some difficulty in this respect? Mr. Levy's election speech prompts me to write this letter. Such bitterness I have never known before in any Council candidate, and such an attitude as this can never be of help to the Society and its members.

GEOFFREY LOWTHER,
Bolton

PRESCRIPTION POSER

ANOTHER "terrible trio"—more terrible than the one shown in our issue of April 8, p. 332, according to the sender, is shown here:—





"OPEN SHOP"

An unscripted commentary on the special problems of the pharmacist in general practice

By E. C. TENNER

NOW that the National Pharmaceutical Union has designed for chemists such a fine prescription bag, might I suggest that the Union should turn its attention to an even more important matter concerning the presentation of our products. I mean labels. The vast majority that one sees might have been suitable for perhaps 1867 or even 1927, but rarely could one suggest that they give the impression that general practice pharmacy fully realises that this is the year of 1967. I do remember seeing, some months ago, some illustrations of a set of labels which a pharmacist had had designed for his business, but for the bulk of us it has apparently been merely a question of picking one from the half dozen or so in the label printers' sample book when we first started in business and leaving it at that for the rest of our career. Come to think of it, I certainly have no recollection of my suppliers even suggesting that they had any new ideas on the subject, so it would appear that we cannot rely on them for any progress. So, Mallinson House, it is up to you to set your backroom boys on to the job.

On Balance No Gain

By the kindness of the makers I have had the opportunity to use for a few days an item of equipment about which I have been pondering for some considerable time: a ratio balance. I would suggest that few pharmacists would argue with me if I give it as my considered opinion that the most used and most useful item of equipment in the present-day dispensary is the tablet counter; and I would pay my personal tribute to whoever it was who first designed that simple and quite indispensable gadget. However, useful though it is, that wonderful aid is quite unable to cope with the output of many of our more backward and more thoughtless manufacturers. In these categories I would put those who, for some reason or other, thrust upon us tablets that are not perfectly circular. One particular manufacturer comes to mind. He makes one strength of a certain tablet round and a second strength oval. One can only wonder what he thinks he is achieving by this. Again one must castigate all those tablet makers who have not yet heard of either press-coating or film coating and still have to burden us with the antiquated pan-coated tablet which certainly cannot be counted on a tablet counter. Maybe some day they will modernise both their outlook and their machinery. It was in the hope of being able to deal more expeditiously with those antiquated products that I seized eagerly on the chance of testing the usefulness of the ratio balance in a reasonably busy dispensary. I do wish I could give it a better report, but I cannot really say that it is the answer to the general practice problem. For repetition work—for example for counting hundreds or more of the same tablet—it is ideal, but unfortunately repetition work is not the main feature of modern dispensing, and I am sorry to have to state that, for dealing with the many varied tablets called for during the normal surgery-time rush it is probably slower than most of us can achieve with manual counting. I have therefore had to say to the makers "Thank you for the experience, but I will probably spend my money on a new dispensing balance."

Married Women Pharmacists

Since I have on several occasions in the past mentioned the rôle of the married woman pharmacist, I have been

more than usually interested in the various reports of discussions and meetings that have dealt with this most important subject during the past few months. I note that one speaker gave it as his considered opinion that it would be easier for a woman to come back to pharmacy if she chose hospital work rather than general practice. If by that he was admitting that hospital work is easier and less demanding, both physically and mentally, than general practice, I cannot but agree with him, for that has long been my own opinion. But I would also assure him, and any of the ladies who may read these remarks that I have recently had personal proof that it is quite possible for an intelligent woman to adapt herself rapidly to working in a retail establishment. The matter largely depends on the existence of a first-class supporting staff and suitable up-to-date works of reference. Given those advantages she need have no fears and will find that she is doing a really rewarding job. Having mentioned hospitals, I must add that one gets just a little tired of the eternal moans about the differential between general practice and hospital salaries. When one looks at the "Situations Vacant" columns there seems really a simple solution for those pharmacists in hospitals who do not like their conditions. That is, if they are prepared to get away from their cloistered existence and meet the challenge of the big, rough, tough world of general practice.

NEW BOOKS

Textbook of Pharmacognosy

T. E. WALLIS, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.I.C., F.P.S., F.L.S.,
J. A. Churchill, Ltd., 104 Gloucester Place, London,
W.1. 8½ x 5½ in. Pp. 652. 65s.

THIS is the fifth edition of Dr. Wallis' well-known textbook on pharmacognosy. As seven years have elapsed since the fourth edition was published the text has been brought up to date and where necessary additions made to include the results of recent research work. A summary of numerical values for certain diagnostic features has been incorporated as an addendum to make for easier reference and there are a few new illustrations.

Medicine at Risk

F. L. HAPPOLD. *Queen Anne Press, Ltd.*, 2 Portman Street, London, W.1. 8½ x 5½ in. Pp. 212. Paper, 12s. 6d., Cloth, 18s.

DESCRIBED in its preface as "the first comprehensive survey to clarify the rôle of the research-based drug companies and their contribution to medical progress," this book is a well written and informative presentation of the achievements of manufacturers in this field. The author leaves the reader in no doubt whose side he is on. His theme, cogently put, is that to force the manufacturers to operate under conditions of competition in price could well destroy the financial basis of the sort of research that leads to advances in the treatment of human disease. In the first of twelve chapters he examines the influences that have subjected the industry to accusations of excessive prices, excessive profits, excessive sales promotion and inadequate safety precautions, expanding his arguments in later chapters on the historical background of the industry; the impact of commercial rivalry, the question whether the State could take over, on pharmaceutical patents, quality, propaganda, prices, drug safety, etc. The author maintains throughout that a cheap drugs policy could bring serious dangers especially for Britain. Every pharmacist could study the book with profit.

cumulative price changes

May 13, 1967

AMENDING C & D QUARTERLY PRICE LIST FOR MARCH 1967

Acecoline (49 AF) ampoules 0.1 gm 8 64 0 — 7 2	Appetrol (1441 Wallace) ts4B tablets 100 19 1ea — 28 8	small assorted carton 12 9 — 1 6
Actal (97 Bayer) tablets 48 44 0 — 5 6 250 15 0ea — 22 6 1000 47 8ea — 71 6	Aqua Net (1587 RFL) deodorant aerosol 6oz 36 3 9 6 4 11 shampoo bottles 14 0 3 7 1 11	medium assorted tin 21 3 — 2 6 large assorted tin 29 9 — 3 6 medium strips tin 21 3 — 2 6 large strips tin 29 9 — 3 6 3in x 1in 100 91 0 — 11 4 1/2 3in x 1in 100 112 0 — 14 0 1in dia. 100 78 0 — 9 9 1in x 1in 100 106 0 — 13 3 2in x 4in 5 21 3 — 2 6 50 224 0 — 28 0
Acthar (61 APC) ts4B intravenous 45iu 84 0 — —	Armyl (61 APC) injection vial — — — —	butterfly closure 100 72 0 — 9 0
Actrilawn (818 M & B) weed killer 4oz 44 0 — 5 6 8oz 84 0 — 10 6	Astral (333 Cupal) existing entry Astral (333 Cupal) air fresheners bouquet blocks 11 1 — 1 3 cedar blocks 22 0 — 2 6 junior blocks 6 11 — 9 rainbow blocks 18 10 — 2 0	D Bandit (Piguet (1253 Turnpenny) existing entry) I Bandit (Piguet (1446 Pearmoss)) perfume 1/2oz 15 0ea 4 2ea 26 8 1/2oz 34 4ea 9 5ea 61 0 1/2oz 57 9ea 15 8ea 102 6 1oz 88 0ea 24 1ea 174 0 2oz 151 9ea 41 10ea 269 6 4oz 267 0ea 73 5ea 474 0 toilet water 2oz 18 6ea 5 0ea 32 0 4oz 28 0ea 7 9ea 49 0 8oz 44 0ea 11 7ea 79 0 16oz 72 6ea 20 1ea 129 0 32oz 106 0ea 29 2ea 188 0
Actron (843 ML) tablets 10 18 8 5 1 2 6 20 33 8 9 1 4 6	Air Fresheners Apple Blossom super size 37 4 — 3 11 Caribbean Night popular size 32 5 — 3 3 Magnolia Blossom household size 29 2 — 2 11 super size 37 4 — 3 11 Rose Petal household size 29 2 — 2 11 super size 37 4 — 3 11 Touch of Spring super size 37 4 — 3 11 bubble pac blocks apple blossom, carnation, lavender mothrepellent, magnolia blossom, rose petal, toilet car air freshener 13 10 1 6 16 0 — 1 9	Banistyl (971 P5MB) ts4B tablets 20mgm 50 11 0ea — 16 6
Adcortyl-A (1176 Squibb) intramuscular (vet.) 100gm & 1gm ophthalmic ointment with graneodin	Atkinson (76 Atkinson) English lavender 2oz 71 3 19 1 10 6 4oz 132 4 35 6 19 6 7oz 203 6 54 7 30 0 14oz 390 0 104 7 57 6 28oz 746 0 200 0 110 0	D Barquinol (1530 Fisons) Belmag (713 KH) ideal quartz lamp 511.136 442 6ea — 590 0
Ad-Pilo (930 P & B) ts1 ophthalmic solution 1% 10mils 5 6ea — 8 3 2% 10mils 6 3ea — 9 5 4% 10mils 7 9ea — 11 8	Atkinx (1164 55L) hand care 4oz 48 0 12 11	D Bena-Fedrin (938 PD) spray Benoxy (1191 Stiefel) lotion plain 30mils 60 0 16 6 8 11 regular 30mils 62 0 17 0 9 2 strong 30mils 66 0 18 2 9 9
Adrenaline (1086 Rouse) Adrenaline (623 HP)† compound cream 50gm 43 0 11 6 6 4 100gm 62 0 16 7 9 2	Avrogel (1281 Vincent) (distributors 1054 R & A) gel tube 31 4 8 7 4 6	D Betnesol (518 Glaxo) tablets 0.5mgm 500
Adrenoxy (623 HP) ampoules 6 28 0ea 7 6ea 49 6	Bacte-Phages (49 AF) ampoules coli-phage 5mils 143 0 — 15 11 intestinal-phage 5mils 143 0 39 4 19 3 rhino-phage 4mils 143 0 39 4 19 3	Bio (1400 PBI) flowerlife 2oz 1 8ea — 2 6
Adroyd (938 PD) tablets 30	Baghari (Piguet (1253 Turnpenny) existing entry) Baghari (Piguet (1446 Pearmoss)) perfume 1/2oz 12 9ea 3 7ea 22 10 1/2oz 30 3ea 8 5ea 54 0 1/2oz 43 2ea 11 11ea 76 6 1oz 61 11ea 17 1ea 110 0 2oz 104 2ea 28 8ea 184 6 4oz 190 9ea 50 0ea 336 0 toilet water 2oz 18 6ea 5 0ea 32 0 4oz 28 0ea 7 9ea 49 0 8oz 44 0ea 11 7ea 79 0 16oz 72 6ea 20 1ea 129 0 32oz 106 0ea 29 2ea 188 0	I Blue Velvet (1164 55L) hand lotion 264 12 7 3 5 1 10 1/2 265 20 0 5 5 2 11 1/2
Albamycin GU (1263 Upjohn) ts4B tablets 30 32 2ea — — 100 104 6ea — —	Balmain (1052 Revlon) Jolie Madame or Vent eau de toilette atomiser 112cc 494 0 135 10 75 0 perfume 4cc 181 3 49 10 27 6 Monsieur Balmain eau de toilette atomiser 112cc 494 0 135 10 75 0	D Bois d'Amour (286 Colomb) Bonny Bouncer (436 Evans) see under Cindico
Alevaire (97 Bayer) solution 500mils 13 3ea — —	D Band-Aid (672 Johnson) existing entry D Band-Aid (672 Johnson) elastic plasters wallets 8 6 — 1 0 medium assorted 21 3 — 2 6 1 1/2 x 1yd strip 21 3 — 2 6 2 1/2 in x 1yd strip 29 6 — 3 6 2 1/2 in x 6in strip 4 3 — 6 sheer plasters 21 3 — 2 6 washproof plasters wallets 8 6 — 1 0	D Bounce (481 F & S) hair set tube 35 2 9 8 5 6
Ambre Solaire (525 Golden) beach tar remover 30gm 37 6 10 4 5 6	Ban-Aid (672 Johnson) existing entry D Band-Aid (672 Johnson) elastic plasters wallets 8 6 — 1 0 medium assorted 21 3 — 2 6 1 1/2 x 1yd strip 21 3 — 2 6 2 1/2 in x 1yd strip 29 6 — 3 6 2 1/2 in x 6in strip 4 3 — 6 sheer plasters 21 3 — 2 6 washproof plasters wallets 8 6 — 1 0	D Bourn-Vita (216 Cadbury) existing entry I Bourn-Vita (216 Cadbury) 1lb 15 10 1/2 — 1 8 1lb 28 6 — 3 0 1lb 54 8 — 5 9
Amin-Ex (760 Liga) existing entry Amin-Ex (760 Liga) low protein biscuits 5oz 20 0 — 2 3	Balmain (1052 Revlon) Jolie Madame or Vent eau de toilette atomiser 112cc 494 0 135 10 75 0 perfume 4cc 181 3 49 10 27 6 Monsieur Balmain eau de toilette atomiser 112cc 494 0 135 10 75 0	D British bee venom (52 Antibody) all packs D British grass pollen (52 Antibody) D Bromodyne (745 Legat) Brown (859 Moore) pressurised complete 108 0 — 13 0 refill — — — —
Anabolex (769 LH) ts4B tablets 25mgm 30 14 0ea — 27 0 100 52 6ea — 78 9 250 120 0ea — —	Balmain (1052 Revlon) Jolie Madame or Vent eau de toilette atomiser 112cc 494 0 135 10 75 0 perfume 4cc 181 3 49 10 27 6 Monsieur Balmain eau de toilette atomiser 112cc 494 0 135 10 75 0	D Cadbury (216 Cadbury) diabetic chocolate plain 1lb 18 0 2 8 1 11 almond 1lb 21 10 3 3 2 4 assorted — — — —
Anaflex (503 G) cream 20gm 48 0 13 2 1/2 7 2 500gm 90 0ea 24 9ea 159 9 paste 20gm 48 0 13 2 1/2 7 2 powder 10gm 36 0 9 11 5 4	Balmain (1052 Revlon) Jolie Madame or Vent eau de toilette atomiser 112cc 494 0 135 10 75 0 perfume 4cc 181 3 49 10 27 6 Monsieur Balmain eau de toilette atomiser 112cc 494 0 135 10 75 0	D Cadum (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order soap continental toilet 18 10 5 2 1 2 (2doz) (2doz) bath 29 7 8 1 1 10
Anapax (1053 Rexall) cold tablets delete † cough pastilles insert † nasal spray delete †	Balmain (1052 Revlon) Jolie Madame or Vent eau de toilette atomiser 112cc 494 0 135 10 75 0 perfume 4cc 181 3 49 10 27 6 Monsieur Balmain eau de toilette atomiser 112cc 494 0 135 10 75 0	Cantil (824 MCP) tablets 50 19 4ea — 29 0 with phenobar- bitone ts4A 50 19 10ea 5 5 1/2 35 2 1/2
Andre Philippe (48 AP) bubble bath dimple 2 13 0 3 7 1 11 Cologne/lavender 10oz 24 19 6 5 4 2 11 shampoo liquid bottle 16 19 6 5 4 2 11 bath salts decanter 8 60 0 16 6 8 11 bubble bath candlestick gold/silver 25 84 0 23 1 12 6 cocktail 30 84 0 23 1 12 6 complexion milk 4 17 0 4 8 2 6 hair lacquer refill 12 11 9 3 3 1 9	Balmain (1052 Revlon) Jolie Madame or Vent eau de toilette atomiser 112cc 494 0 135 10 75 0 perfume 4cc 181 3 49 10 27 6 Monsieur Balmain eau de toilette atomiser 112cc 494 0 135 10 75 0	Cara Nome (1053 Rexall) hair spray 383gm 48 0 13 2 1/2 6 11
Angel Face (256 CPL) Nothing On 26 11 7 5 3 9	Balmain (1052 Revlon) Jolie Madame or Vent eau de toilette atomiser 112cc 494 0 135 10 75 0 perfume 4cc 181 3 49 10 27 6 Monsieur Balmain eau de toilette atomiser 112cc 494 0 135 10 75 0	D Carbellon (830 Medo) 500 pack
Antibacyn (52 Antibody) Antiphlogistine (369 DL) rub 2oz 30 10 8 6 4 7	Balmain (1052 Revlon) Jolie Madame or Vent eau de toilette atomiser 112cc 494 0 135 10 75 0 perfume 4cc 181 3 49 10 27 6 Monsieur Balmain eau de toilette atomiser 112cc 494 0 135 10 75 0	D Carbrital (938 PD) elixir 4oz and 8oz
Antisol (11 Aerosmoke) (distributors 1518 Tiltner)	Balmain (1052 Revlon) Jolie Madame or Vent eau de toilette atomiser 112cc 494 0 135 10 75 0 perfume 4cc 181 3 49 10 27 6 Monsieur Balmain eau de toilette atomiser 112cc 494 0 135 10 75 0	
Antoin (394 DF) Antoin (311 C) P.L. 37 (52 Antibody)	Balmain (1052 Revlon) Jolie Madame or Vent eau de toilette atomiser 112cc 494 0 135 10 75 0 perfume 4cc 181 3 49 10 27 6 Monsieur Balmain eau de toilette atomiser 112cc 494 0 135 10 75 0	

when prescriptions call for INSULINS, supply

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brand

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BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON

[illegible]

[illegible]

It's Magic (333 Cupal)	47	6	—	4	11	Sea Wave	9767	186	0	20	5 1/2	24	11	Mary Quant (876 MP)					
spot lifter						Sprite	9433	156	9	17	2 1/2	21	0	Nailshine	106	6	29	3	
Jackel (1412 Jackel)						Standard	94	44	3	4	10 1/2	5	11	Marzine (208 BW) ts7					
combs aluminium						Stella	6637	138	0	15	2 1/2	18	6	tablets 50mgm	27	0	—		
pocket	200	26	6	7	3 1/2	Swing Wig	3026	294	9	32	5	39	6	Mavala (664 J5 & C)					
medium	210GF	30	6	8	5	Tidly Winks								cuticle oil	120	0	33	0	
dressing	225	33	0	9	1	Tomboy Wig	9409	138	0	15	2 1/2	18	6	Maws (810 Maw)					
tail	252	33	0	9	1	Trumps	6634	66	9	40	7 1/2	49	6	baby pants Tufty	24	6	—		
hairdressing	263	30	6	8	5	Turban	9775	294	9	32	5	39	6	Tufty pads					
Jeloso! (713 KH)						Vigor	9776	391	9	43	1	52	6	newborn (12)	22	4	—		
quartz lamp	236	3ea	—	3	15	Water Lily	9766	138	0	15	2 1/2	18	6	standard (12)	24	0	—		
Jeslyn (1070 Windsor)						Terry Bandeau								(25)	47	2	—		
soap mammoth						undercap	44	3	4	10 1/2	5	11		Simpla brush	12	0	—		
ovals	2002	17	6	4	8	Kodak (711 Kodak)								feeding bottle &					
Johnsons (672 Johnson)						black and white roll films per 100 rolls								teat	32	5	—		
cellulose wadding						Verichrome Pan	127, 120, 620	224	7	61	9	4	10	jug	64	0	7	0	
B.P.C.	16oz	30	0	—	3	126	265	5	73	0	4	6	spatula	9	4	1	0		
dressing pack						116	291	8	80	3	5	0	teat	8	5	—			
sterilised	16	0	—	—		828	210	0	57	9	3	7							
gauze and cotton						Panatomic-X	120	224	7	61	9	3	10	Max Factor (813 MF)					
tissue						127, 120, 620	250	10	69	0	4	3	Shadow Play	56	8	13	6		
B.P.C.	16oz	81	6	—	9	Royal-X Pan	120	291	8	80	3	5	0	eye make-up remover					
Drug Tariff	16oz	66	6	—	7	black and white miniature film							double action	40	0	9	6		
incontinence pads						Plus-X Pan	135-20	362	6	99	8	5	10	40	0	9	6		
12	78	0	—	9	6	135-36	465	8	128	1	7	6	5	65	4	15	6		
protective pants						935	275	0	75	8	4	5		Maxolon (1393 BRL)					
interliners	12	67	0	—	7	5 metres	737	6	202	10	11	10		ampoules 2 mls	10	11	8ea	3	2ea
absorbent underpads						17 metres	2206	3	606	9	35	6		syrup	100mils	8	8ea	2	4ea
chiropodist's felt						Tri-X Pan	135-20	362	6	99	8	5	10	tablets	20	10	0ea	2	9ea
N.H.S.						135-36	465	8	128	1	7	6		Mediject (615 H & M) ts4B					
cotton wool B.P.C.						935	275	0	75	8	4	5		injection (vet.)					
1/2oz, 2oz, 8oz						17 metres	2206	3	606	9	35	6		100 mls	54	0	—		
sterilised 1/2oz						Panatomic-X	135-36	465	8	128	1	7	6	500 mls	156	0	—		
lint B.P.C. 1/2oz, 2oz,						935	275	0	75	8	4	5		Meltus (333 Cupal)					
8oz						17 metres	2206	3	606	9	35	6		junior cough mixture	6oz	31	6	7	9
pleated wool						135-36	465	8	128	1	7	6		6oz	31	6	7	9	
Kalevan (436 Evans)						935	275	0	75	8	4	5		Memoire Cherie (60 Arden)					
Kee (1000 PPL)						17 metres	2206	3	606	9	35	6		handbag hair spray	—				
nylon whiteners						Lady Jayne (735 Laughton)								Mercardan (938 PD)					
standard	36	5	—	1	10	heat rollers (4)	9	17	6 1/2	9	11			I mil x 6					
(2 doz.)						(8)	125	6	34	6	19	6		Mercolloid (276 C & C) ampoules					
double	63	2	—	3	2	L'Aiment (301 Coty)								Mesbracycline (839 Mesco) T5					
(2 doz.)						emollient bath oil								capsules 250mgm					
Kifa (1207 Svedmed)						373-20	123	9	33	3	18	3		100	63	9ea	—		
ear plugs	44	0	—	5	6	pulse perfume	114-20	101	9	27	3	15	0	1000	609	0ea	—		
Kleinerts (706 Kleinerts)						frosted velvet	266-20	162	9	43	8	24	0	ophthalmic ointment					
baby pants						266-20	162	9	43	8	24	0		4gm	1	6ea	—		
Fairy	2170	28	0	—	3	Lempak (261 Christy)	20	2	5	6	3	0		16oz	28	9ea	—		
ex. large	32	0	—	3	11	skin freshener	20	2	5	6	3	0		tablets 100mgm	100	29	9ea	—	
Petalox	2173	28	0	—	3	Le Rouge Baiser (994 P & M)								250mgm	100	63	9ea	—	
ex. large	30	0	—	3	9	lipstick indelible	37	2	10	3	5	6		1000	609	0ea	—		
Snappi pants	2181	36	0	—	4	brilliant	37	2	10	3	5	6		capsules 250mgm	100	83	10ea	—	
Frillette	2810	40	0	—	4	pearlised	43	11	12	1	6	6		1000	809	9ea	—		
ex. large	44	0	—	5	6	Lertigon (938 PD)								100	38	9ea	—		
Frillies all white						Liga (760 Liga)								250mgm	100	83	10ea	—	
2812	56	0	—	6	11	3-way food	4 1/2oz	12	0	—	1	3		1000	809	9ea	—		
ex. large	60	0	—	7	6	gluten free biscuits	6 1/2oz	20	0	—	2	3		100	38	9ea	—		
Spuns Sugar	2814	48	0	—	5	Li-lo (308 Cow)								100	83	10ea	—		
ex. large	52	0	—	6	6	hot water bottles								1000	809	9ea	—		
purses rayon satin						Jug	45	6	—	—	—	—		Metamsustac (972 Pharmax) ts4B					
snap pochette						Sheerline	74	0	—	—	—	—		tablets 7 1/2mgm	30	4	1 1/2ea	—	
2777	44	0	12	1	6	Limmits (1552 UL)								250	31	0ea	—		
change and lipstick						chocolate wholemeal								15mgm	30	4	10 1/2ea	—	
purse	2783	29	0	8	0	biscuits	38	0	6	4	4	9		250	37	0ea	—		
roomy purse	2796	57	9	15	10 1/2	Linc-o-lin (657 IL)								peppermint flavoured					
reversible purse						shampoo beer								4oz	19	3	5	3 1/2	
2785	109	0	30	0	16	barrel	18	10	5	2	2	10		8oz	35	4	9	8 1/2	
sanitary belts						tube								Milprem 200 (1441 Wallace)					
lin elastic	542	16	11	1	10 1/2	Litesome (1581 Litesome) existing entry								Milprem 400 (1441 Wallace)					
1/2 in elastic	423	21	11	2	5	Litesome (1581 Litesome)								Miltrate (1441 Wallace)					
1 1/2 in rayon						athletic slip	51	8	5	3	6	11		Miluretic (1441 Wallace)					
elastic	546	24	5	2	8 1/2	cricket guard	34	0	8	9	5	0		Mimospray (347 Dalmat)					
large size	546	26	4	2	10 1/2	cushioned	71	5	18	8	10	6		Mimospray (1413 P & S)					
sanitary briefs						supporters								Miners (876 MP)					
white nylon	2853	67	0	7	4 1/2	BIF	51	6	5	3	6	9		hair lacquer spray					
swim caps						BIF, 10	56	1	5	10	7	6		refill sachet 3084	6	9	1	10 1/2	
child's	728	33	7	3	8 1/2	cricket	64	9	6	9	8	8		Minims (1154 S & N)					
man's	48	29	3	3	2 1/2	standard	57	3	6	0	7	8		amethocaine					
moulded	1001	44	0	4	10 1/2	nylon	79	8	8	4	10	8		hydrochlor					
Avril	9764	74	0	7	0 1/2	Mayfair	125	2	13	1	16	9		0.5% ts1	20	14	0ea	—	
Bellissima	9780	783	9	86	2 1/2	Royale	190	6	19	11	25	6		atropine sulph. 1%	20	14	0ea	—	
Bouquet	9770	186	0	20	5 1/2	spare pouch	41	2	4	4	5	6		ts1	20	14	0ea	—	
Celeste	9781	940	6	103	5 1/2	swim	42	4	4	5	5	8		eserine salicylate	20	14	0ea	—	
Charmer	6639	156	9	17	2 1/2	supports								0.5% ts1	20	14	0ea	—	
Classique	6515	294	9	32	5	anklet latex	44	0	—	—	5	6		fluorescein sod. 2%	20	14	0ea	—	
Classique	9768	156	9	17	2 1/2	lightweight	32	0	—	—	4	0		homatropine hyd.	20	14	0ea	—	
Clematis	6641	186	0	20	5 1/2	heavy type	28	0	—	—	3	6		2% ts1	20	14	0ea	—	
Crusoe	6631	51	9	5	8 1/2	elbow latex	48	0	—	—	6	0		hyoscine hyd.	20	14	0ea	—	
Daisy	6643	220	3	24	2 1/2	knee cap latex	32	0	—	—	4	0		0.2% ts1	20	14	0ea	—	
Dassia	9779	627	0	68	11 1/2	lightweight	64	8	16	11	9	6		1% ts1	20	14	0ea	—	
Delicia	9773	294	9	32	5	heavy type	57	10	15	1	8	6		Miocarpine (451 F&J)					
Electra	9458	138	0	15	2 1/2	flat padded								Miocarpine (930 P&B)					
Elfin	9460	156	9	17	2 1/2	Lomitol (1121 Searle) ts4B								Miss Disc (128 Biometica)					
Fleurette	9460	156	9	17	2 1/2	with neomycin	20	17	8ea	—	26	6		Misty (1587 RFL)					
buffant	9771	186	0	20	5 1/2	tablets	100	79	8ea	—	119	6		deodorant talcum					
Flora	6636	66	9	7	4 1/2	Lotil (451 F & J)	500	369	6ea	—	554	3		10oz	31	4	8	2	
Frou Frou	6645	220	3	24	2 1/2	Lumicreme (1219 Teeda)						</							

<p>A (179 BDH) W 75gm 48 0 II (1073 Robinson) squares otic (1263 Upjohn) TSVP le solution (vet.) 0 mgm/cc 30cc 6 0ea 0mgm/cc 30cc 23 0ea Medrone (1263 Upjohn) TS le lotion 25mls 10 3ea ycin (1176 Squibb) phate powder 5gm ryn (97 Bayer) al drops 0-25% 15mls 31 0 protocol (938 PD) ointment ille (1530 Fisons) TS ze dressings x4 10 5 0ea (1274 VDL) ic (1261 Ucal) vel sickness lets 11 6 ar (1121 Searle) ts4B lets 10mgm 25 33 10ea 250 299 6ea (1164 5SL) me 363 37 9 lythene jar 366 36 0 367 51 5 utane-D (436 Evans) utane-D (394 DF) nyrol (436 Evans) na (980 Photopia) nera 28C ex (1061 Riker) ts4B lets 100 20 8ea 500 93 0ea esic (1061 Riker) ts4B lets 100 14 4ea 500 70 0ea tin-A (938 PD) lets 500 (810 Maw) nsing cold cream 18 8 sehold rubber oves 19 0 esh (810 Maw) solair freshener 26 0 fly killer 26 0 pice (1131 Shulton) r shave lotion ne 3502 54 0 ly talcum 3740 63 9 ne 3540 78 6 ogne lime 3522 70 3 ox 118 (394 DF) ts1DD lets 100 11 8ea na (16 AGL) neras pid 125 pid 500 el (1141 Simpkin) 29 3 -Novin SQ. (922 Ortho) ts4B Pak 21 70 0 icium (518 Glaxo) tablets or Girl (876 MP) sh-on Finish 45 8 scara ush Curl-on 25 4 id shadow 25 4 idges (925 Owbridge) tributors 1545 Vestric) lets (311 C) TS sules 100 30 0ea 1000 288 0ea lets 100 30 0ea 1000 288 0ea 26 Oxo) existing entry 26 Oxo) id 2oz 21 6 4oz 39 8 8oz 69 3 16oz 126 5 ol (97 Bayer) lets 500 22 4ea 2500 110 6ea -Davis (938 PD) ncial lozenges metholated acetyl (417 EPL) 100 106 0 29 0 en (1493 Zyma) lets 20 14 0ea 100 60 0ea h-D (1303Wander) TS diatric 60 23 6ea ium (521 Glenwood) ons 0-5gm 1000 62 11ea on (673 J of H) nspeed FX-20 veloper 8oz 20oz 40oz arging computer orm (1301 WM) ts4B lets 50 7 6ea (264 Cindco) under Cindco itin (1393 BRL) TS sules 0mgm 20 22 9ea</p>	<p> 500mgm injection 100mgm vial 2 5ea 250mgm vial 4 1ea 500mgm vial 6 7ea syrup 125mgm/ 5mls 60mls 9 8ea forte 60mls 18 0ea tablets 125mgm 20 13 6ea 100 62 6ea Penbritin K.S. (1393 BRL) ts4B powder for suspension 60mls 8 9ea Peptacol 10 (972 Pharmax) ts1s4A tablets 20 4 9ea 200 40 0ea Peptacol 20 (972 Pharmax) ts1s4A tablets 20 5 6ea 200 47 0ea Persomnia (67 Ashe) tablets 12 18 0 27 36 0 Personna (438 ER) razor "Lady Personna 50 8 14 0 Philippe Venet (1438 Inter-CC) Venet Madame or Venet Mademoiselle eau de toilette 2oz 4oz 8oz 16oz perfume 1oz 2oz 1oz 2oz Philishave (977 PE) shaver Traveller cordless 72 1ea Phospholine Iodide (802 MS) ts1 vial 3mgm 17 6ea 6-25mgm 19 6ea 12-5mgm 22 6ea Phospho-soda (49AF) 6oz 65 0 Photopia (980 Photopia) binoculars 7x35 7x50 8x30 8x40 10x50 12x50 16x50 20x50 7x35w/a 8x40w/a Physeptone (208 BVV) ts1DD injection 10mgm/ml 5 2 6ea 10 PIB (859 Moore) pressurised inhalant 108 0 refill PIB Plus (859 Moore) † pressurised inhalant 134 0 refill Pinoletta (1030 Ravika) bubble bath 11b 60 0 Pitocin (938 PD) existing entry Pitocin (938 PD) ts4B ampoules 0-5mls 10 8 8ea 100 76 0ea 1-0mls 10 9 2ea 100 80 8ea 10 18 6ea 100 133 4ea Pitressin (938 PD) ts4B ampoules 1-0mls 10 160 0 0-1mil 6, 12 and 50 Pituitrin (938 PD) ts4B ampoules 1-0mil 10 112 0 1-0mil 6, 12 and 50 Plus (1565 P. Plus) cubeflash Polycrol (894 Nicholas) gel 12oz 89 0 Ponderax (1123 5LL) ts4B (distributors 1556 Farillon) tablets 100 35 0ea 500 169 0ea old packs Ponoxylan (1320 WSP) derm 45gm 66 0 Possession (Corday (813 MF)) talcum 100 0 23 9 Prepacol (349 Damancy) Prepacol (894 Nicholas) Pretty Feet (1164 SSL) Pretty Feet (1113 S & B) Propaderm (34 A & H) TS cream 15gm 7 6ea 50gm 19 8ea ointment 15gm 7 6ea 50gm 19 8ea</p>	<p> 164 3 794 3 50gm 65 7½ 315 0 3 7½ 6 1½ 9 10½ 14 6 27 0 20 3 93 9 13 1½ 6 4 53 4 7 4 62 8 2 3 4 6 7 6 42 0 63 0 105 0 168 0 63 0 94 6 147 0 252 0 19 5ea 115 6 26 3 29 3 33 9 17 10½ 8 9 229 9 273 10 218 9 240 9 277 10 288 4 297 7</</p>
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13 AEG=AEG (Great Britain) Ltd., 27 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. 01-242-9944.
152 Bovril=Bovril, Ltd., Southbury Road, Enfield, Middlesex.
160 Bliss=Bradley & Bliss, Ltd., Kings Road, Reading RG1 4JH.

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Managing Directors, Private Office, 15-19 Cavendish Place, London, W.1. Tel. MUS 6391

co=Cindico Products, Ltd., Albion Street,
York. Driffeld 3434.
Fassett & Johnson Ltd., 96 De Beauvoir Road,
N.I. Spartan 0055.
Philip Harris Medical Ltd., Hazelwell Lane,
Birmingham, 30. 021-458-2020.
Jeyes-Parazone Sales, Ltd., River Road
Essex. Rippleway 1131.
Lanalog, Ltd., 96 De Beauvoir Road, London,
249 0055.
Mansell Hunt Catty & Co. Ltd., Cressy
London, N.W.3. Gulliver 3484.

888 Newey=Newey Goodman Ltd., Robin Hood Lane,
Hall Green, Birmingham. 28. Shirley 6681.

1105 Sarakan=Sarakan Products Ltd., 43 Sunningdale
Avenue, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex. Southend 74719.

1227 THP=Three Hands Products, Ltd., River Road
Barking, Essex. Rippleway 1131.

1234 TCP=Tidebrook Chemical Products, Ltd.,
P.O. Box 413, 19 Grange Road, London, S.E.1. Ber-
mondsey 4525.

1347 WB=Wood, Bastow (Elastics), Ltd., Victoria
Road, Pinxton, Notts. Pinxton 508.

1378 CD=C. D. Indicators, 31 Queen Anne's Gate,
London, S.W.1. Whitehall 9711.

1397 P de LL=Parfums de Lucien Lelong, Ltd., 96
De Beauvoir Road, London, N.I. Spartan 0055.

1438 Inter-CC=Inter Continental Cosmetics, 31 St.
George Street, London. W.1. Grosvenor 1629.

1446 Pearmoss=Pearmoss, Ltd., 81 George Street,
London, W.1. 01-935-6440.

1546 Sheranel=Sheranel, Ltd., Rodley, Leeds, Yorks.
Pudsey 76683.

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence Trade Price per Doz.; Purchase Tax per Doz.; Retail Price.
Bold upright figures (2 9) in the retail price column indicate that the price is subject to
resale price maintenance; italic figures (2 9) that it is recommended by the manufacturers;
and light upright figures (2 9) that it is "notional" as a guide to the retailer in determining
his own retail price.

1587 RFL)
er shave balm
sh Up \$414 — — 39 6
mer \$415 — — 39 6
\$416 — — 29 6
lenish \$417 — — 39 6
es (761 Lilia-White)
possible nappies
10 17 S — — 1 10
-Plus (810 Maw)
3oz 16 10 4 8 2 6
8oz 26 10 7 S 4 0
-Glo (S25 Golden)
ra life 39 4 10 10 5 10
-Match (S25 Golden)
r colourant 50 8 13 11 7 6
46 2 12 8 6 10
al (614 Hoechst) ts7
100mils 57 0 — 7 1½
al-SA (614 Hoechst) ts7
10 64 0 — 8 0
50 22 8ea — 34 0
Medrone (1263 Upjohn) TS
ngm/mil 1mil 14 0ea — —
2mils 25 0ea — —
5mils 56 0ea — —
d (1121 Searle)
lets 10mgm
ea (1176 Squibb) ts1s4A
sules 500mgm
100 97 6ea — —
t (1197 Sumner)
killer powder
ffer 13 1 — — 1 8

• Kilsect (1197 Sumner)
insect powder
puffer 13 1 — — 1 8
Lenium (97 Bayer)
sachet 24 0 6 7 1 2
(3 doz.) (3 doz.)
Magie (726 Lancome)
perfume mist
atomiser — — 29 6
D Marmola (451 F & J)
I Marmola (800 TM)

A = Price Advanced
R = Price reduced
• = New entry
D = Delete
C = Correction
I = Insert

Mary Quant (876 MP)
leg shapers 169 6 46 7 25 0
Mini-Drop (1507 Paton)
breath purifier 16 0 4 S 2 4
Nu-Mist (810 Maw)
deodorant aerosol 30 4 8 4 4 6
Philips (977 PE)
Philishave-3 SC8130 131 2ea 3S 2ea 210 0
Pino Silvestre (1201 Supervitie)
after shave lotion
50cc 69 0 19 0 10 9

Cologne 50cc 81 0 22 3 12 6
100cc 129 0 35 6 20 0
200cc 19 0ea S 3ea 35 6
400cc 32 0ea 8 9½ea 60 0
deodorant stick 44 0 12 1 6 9
large 75 0 20 7½ 11 9
foam bath 70gm 50 0 13 9 7 9
140gm 81 0 22 3 12 6
280gm 144 0 39 7 22 6
pre-shave lotion 50cc 69 0 19 0 10 9
shave cream lather 42 0 11 6½ 6 9
aerosol 81 0 22 3 12 6
talcum powder 150gm 69 0 19 0 10 9
Polytar (1191 Stiefel)
liquid 65mils 45 0 12 S 6 8
Professional (810 Maw)
toothpaste standard 13 8 3 9 2 0
large 22 3 6 1 3 3
R Provera (1263 Upjohn) ts4B
tablets 5mgm 20 17 0ea — —
100 71 0ea — —
R Regula (980 Photopia)
camera Sprintry R28 — — 139 6
Ronson (1079 Ronson)
electric razors
K-type 104 9ea 28 10ea 178 6
M-type 117 2ea 32 2ea 199 6
R Tri-Adcorryl (1176 Squibb) TS
ointment 15gm 14 3ea — 21 4½
Yardley (1355 Yardley)
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Pregnancy-test Advertisements

THE fourth annual report (to March) of the Advertising Standards Authority, just issued, mentions among other things that the Authority has decided that advertisements for pregnancy testing may be published in the general Press at the discretion of publishers, subject to safeguards and in a prescribed form. In arriving at that decision the Authority took into account that, as the law stands, laboratories may provide facilities for such tests and women are free to use them. "The Authority is advised that it is generally recognised that the tests, if properly carried out, will, in the great majority of cases, give an accurate result."

The attitude of the British Medical Association continues to be that the direct advertisement of pregnancy tests to the public "can lead to an undesirable situation," and that it is not in the best interests of the women concerned that they should avail themselves of such services otherwise than on medical advice.

That attitude was recently reinforced by the Minister of Health (see *C. & D.*, April 22, p. 373) when he answered a question in Parliament. Mrs. Lena Jeger had asked what was the Minister's policy towards pregnancy-testing services that were advertised to the public, and Mr. Kenneth Robinson said he was advised that it was better for a woman who thought she was pregnant to consult her doctor. He added "This could be particularly important where the symptoms are due to conditions other than pregnancy, where professional advice and treatment may be necessary." He told Mrs. Jeger, however, that he had no power to control such advertisements and was not satisfied that legislation for that purpose would be justified.

Thus it is likely that women will become increasingly aware of the pregnancy-testing facilities that are being offered. Pharmacists, in their turn may well be increasingly approached for information on the subject.

It is therefore timely to remind pharmacists that the Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct includes the following paragraph.

22. Specimens for pregnancy diagnosis should only be accepted through a medical practitioner to whom the report will be sent by the pharmacist or independently. Such facilities should not be advertised.

That paragraph was written into the code before the present simplified techniques of pregnancy testing were available. Although it is likely enough, and probably still appropriate, that the same wording should continue to be used in the "code," the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Executive of the National

Pharmaceutical Union might well reconsider the subject in the situation that is now arising, with advertisements approved, at least passively, by the Advertising Standards Authority.

Onward from Galen

SIDELINES OF CURRENT COMMENT

★ "D"-DAY MINUS FOUR YEARS ★

FOUR years ahead of the date when it is proposed to change over the country's coinage to a decimal system, a private shop in Berkeley Square, London, has turned over to the "£, new penny, $\frac{1}{2}$," system for a trial period of one month. The self-service shop is run by J. Walter Thompson Co., Ltd. (advertising agents) for the company's staff (about 1,000). The experiment was adopted in order to find out in good time the problems and difficulties likely to arise for manufacturers and retailers when the change-over takes place, in particular from the pricing of low-unit-cost products. The shopper, on entering, changes his money into decimal coins specially prepared to size and value of the proposed new coinage. Any surplus, after paying for the goods purchased, is changed back at another kiosk. At first all the goods were marked in both currencies, then gradually the sterling value was withdrawn. Interviews were conducted with shoppers and their reactions are going to be processed later. First reactions seem to indicate that, from the retailer's point of view, the change-over will not be smooth. On repricing the whole stock it was found that there was no equivalent price in the new currency for many of the articles. The new price had therefore to be marked either up or down. If all had been marked up to the nearest new coin, the extra profit to the store would, it was estimated, have been about 7½d. in the £1. Between now and "D-day", manufacturers will no doubt be expected to adjust their packs and/or prices to overcome that snag. One great difficulty the retailer will be faced with (and which, in the experiment, was not tackled) will be the problem of working with two currencies at the same time. Cash tills can be adjusted to take care of the computing side of the transaction but the number of divisions in the drawer is determined by the number of coins in circulation. For the initial period that number will be almost double. An unexpected hazard that took place during the experiment was that both decimal tills (borrowed for the occasion), broke down, causing considerable chaos. Four years may seem a long way off, but there are evidently many hurdles to surmount, if, when the "crunch" comes, the changeover is to be satisfactorily effected. Similar experiments by other trading organisations might be a good idea.

ECHOES OF THE PAST

THE APOPLEXY*

From "PRIMITIVE PHYSICK: or, an Easy and Natural METHOD of Curing Most DISEASES" by JOHN WESLEY. London, 1772.

To prevent, use the *Cold Bath* and drink only Water.

In the Fit, put a Handful of *Salt* into a Pint of cold Water, and if possible, pour it down the Throat of the Patient. He will immediately come to himself. So will one who seems dead by a Fall:

Or, fill the Mouth with *Salt*:

Or, blow Powder of *White Hellibore* up the Nose, and fix a *Cupping Glass*, without scarifying, to the Nape of the Neck, and another to each Shoulder. But send for a good Physician immediately:

If the Fit be soon after a Meal, do not bleed, but vomit.

Rub the Head, Feet, and Hands strongly and let two strong Men carry the Patient upright, backward and forward about the Room.

A *Seton* in the Neck, with low Diet, has often prevented a Relapse.

* An *Apoplexy* is, A total Loss of all Sense, and voluntary Motion, commonly attended with a strong Pulse, hard Breathing and Snorting.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN WHEN COUNCIL MEMBERS MAY REVEAL DISSENT

Organisation Committee recommends a "reminder"

THE Organisation Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain at the Council meeting on May 3 recommended the Council to note and agree to a statement made in October 1937 by the vice-president then in office in reply to a member of Council, as follows:-

THE extent to which a member of Council criticises the decisions and policy of the Council in public must ultimately be a matter for each member to decide for himself. Most of us accept a decision of the Council, whether arrived at unanimously or by a majority, as binding us at least to the extent of barring us from public criticism of it. Where we feel that a decision is so far fundamentally removed from our own opinion that we are compelled to make this fact publicly known, then our colleagues have generally acquiesced in our doing so. Such occasions are of necessity, exceedingly rare. In such a case we are usually able to inform them, when the decision is taken, that we must reserve our freedom of continued opposition. In saying this I have in mind matters already decided by the Council. We are, of course, free from such obligations as these when we express our opinions upon matters upon which the Council have not yet formulated their views as a body.

The North Staffordshire Branch having asked whether the Council would give financial help for the production of newsletters, the Committee recommended that it should not. MR. R. DICKINSON asked for the recommendation to be expanded to provide for the branch to be given advice based on the experience of other branches, on how to produce a newsletter within the present grant. Bournemouth Branch had suggested that future issues of *Newsletter Notes* should be suitable in page size for inclusion in branch newsletters, and that enough copies be circulated to branches for that purpose, but the Committee decided that cost would prevent the adoption of that suggestion. MR. BALMFORD said that the Committee paid a warm tribute to Mr. Tristram for the work he had done and for the help he had given during his years in office.

Members of other committees expressed their great appreciation of the long and valuable services rendered both by Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe and by Mr. Tristram, neither of whom was seeking re-election to the Council.

Legal Activities

MR. D. E. SPARSHOTT (chairman) presenting the minutes of the meeting of the Law Committee reported that, during April, the premises of 929 authorised sellers and 242 traders had been visited by the Society's inspectors. Proceedings were recommended against one authorised seller and five traders. The consent of the Attorney General was being sought for authority to prosecute in two cases involving market stalls, and warning letters were being sent to three authorised sellers and three traders. A warning letter was also being sent to an authorised seller in respect of an alleged infringement of the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1956. Nine authorised sellers, five persons not authorised sellers, and twenty-three market traders were being sent warning letters in respect of minor breaches of Pharmacy Acts. Government proposals to include in the Dangerous Drugs Bill provision concerning security in pharmacies, as submitted in a letter from the Home Office, had been considered, and a report was given of a discussion between the Society's chief inspector, the secretary of the National Pharmaceutical Union, and officials of the Home Office. It was recommended that talks between the Society's Council and the Executive Committee of the N.P.U. to formulate proposals to put to the Home Office should take place without delay.

The Attorney General was reported to have refused his consent for proceedings against the proprietors of a market

stall for the alleged sale of medicines from the stall, and to have indicated that a strong warning would be sufficient in view of the owners' undertaking not to sell any commodity that might be covered by the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.

It was recommended that the arrangements proposed by the Ministry of Health for the supply on prescription from pharmacies, of heroin and cocaine for addicts, should be accepted. The proposed arrangements had been prepared after consultation with the Society, N.P.U., and Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee.

The Committee expressed surprise at the terms of two resolutions recently passed by the London Pharmaceutical Committee in the following terms:-

THAT this Committee is of the opinion that cocaine and heroin drug addicts should be supplied from a central clinic and not from a retail pharmacy.

THAT the resolution be conveyed to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee and the Inner London Executive Council.

The Committee felt that those resolutions appeared to represent an avoidance of a pharmacist's responsibility, and recommended the sending of a suitable letter to the secretary of that committee.

Guidance was reported to have been requested by the superintendent pharmacist of a company that had rearranged its pharmacy premises so that the dispensary was located on the first floor, the shop premises remaining on the ground floor, communication being by means of a two-way loudspeaker system. The Committee's recommendation was that the superintendent pharmacist should be informed that those arrangements did not comply with legal requirements if only one pharmacist were employed.

Matters of Ethics

The Ethical Committee minutes revealed that representatives of a trading stamp company operating in the Liverpool area had attempted to induce pharmacists in the area to take up trading stamps, implying that other pharmacies were already doing so. There was no evidence that any pharmacy in the area was issuing trading stamps.

A London-area pharmacy showing posters advertising "keen prices," "personal service," etc., and reported to be issuing Green Shield trading stamps had been visited, and it was resolved that the pharmacist should be informed of the Council's disapproval of his actions and asked to discontinue issuing the stamps.

Inquiries having been received about a proposed privately built health centre at Seacroft, Leeds, whose owners, it was reported, would include two doctors, and in which it was intended to set up a group practice of three doctors, a pharmacy, an optician, a chiropodist and a group dental unit, it was resolved to obtain further information.

THE PRESIDENT presented the minutes of the New Building Committee, which revealed that the general scheme of the proposed new headquarters building would be ready for submission to the Committee in the near future.

The Council accepted a recommendation of the History of Pharmacy Committee that a British Society for the History of Pharmacy should be established to carry on and develop the work undertaken so far by the Committee.

MR. J. E. BALMFORD (chairman), in the minutes of the meeting of the Registration Committee, reported that the Committee had received from an examination candidate a request for arrangements to be made for her to sit in hospital the theory papers for Part III of the Qualifying examination, but it was regretted that no special arrangements could be made.

STERILISATION OF OPHTHALMIC SOLUTIONS BY FILTRATION

J. G. MULVANY, B.Sc., A.R.I.C. (Millipore (U.K.), Ltd.)

RECENT changes in the formulation and preparation of eye drops are specified in the 1966 Supplement to the British Pharmaceutical Codex 1963. By far the most important factor in the formulation of eye drops is sterility. The monographs in the B.P.C. Supplement recommend the method of sterilisation to be employed in the preparation of eye drops.

Recommended Procedure

Filtration is the only recommended sterilisation procedure for eye drops of chloramphenicol, phenylephrine and sulphacetamide. Maximum permitted percentages of those and other commonly used preparations that may be sterilised by filtration are: Amethocaine 1; atropine sulphate 2; carbachol 3; chloramphenicol 0.5; fluorescein 2; homatropine 2; hyoscine 0.5; lachesine 4.0; phenylephrine 10; physostigmine 1; pilocarpine 5; sulphacetamide 30.

As neither the type of filter nor the filtration system is specified in the new regulations, it cannot but be beneficial to discuss some of the filtration methods available to pharmacists. Basically all filters may be classified under the headings depth filters and screen filters.

Depth filters consist of a random orientation of matter that is compacted into a mat or bed form. Fluid passes through the irregular channels defined by that orientation and particles both cellular and particulate are retained mainly by random entrapment and adsorption. Because of the random nature of the media, depth filters can never be assigned an "absolute" rating in the low micron and submicron range. Even the most dense of usable depth media will have some passage well in excess of 1μ . Among the most familiar of depth filters are fibrous pads or papers, such as asbestos pads, and non-bonded particle beds such as diatomaceous earth (kieselguhr). The sintered glass filter may be classified as a combination of the depth and screen filter; however, its characteristics are predominantly those of depth media. Depth filters are ideal for reducing the particulate contamination of a fluid prior to micro-filtration but, since the matrix is non-homogeneous, media migration is continuous throughout the filter life. Porcelain candles and fritted glass filters must be cleaned after each use and that is not easily done. They must be scrubbed, backwashed with acid or base, or even ignited to achieve proper cleanliness. Another drawback to using filter candles is that they tend to develop leaks. Siliceous earth filters and asbestos filters are not suitable for the sterile filtration of small volumes because they absorb an appreciable amount of the fluid being filtered. Asbestos pads present the added disadvantage of imparting alkalinity to the filtrate.

Screen filters consist of a homogeneous material arranged in a given geometry of defined pores or passages of predetermined size. A simple example of a screen filter is a sheet of metal punched with holes of uniform diameter. The important characteristic of the screen filter is that all particles (biological and particulate) greater than the pore diameter are retained on the filter surface.

Millipore filters are available in six basic polymers and range in pore sizes from 14μ to $10\mu\text{m}$. The type most commonly used for the sterilisation of ophthalmic solutions are composed of biologically inert cellulose esters with a total pore volume of 80 per cent. That high porosity enables flow rates about 40 times faster than through conventional depth filters approaching the same particle size retention efficiency. Table 1 shows the range of Millipore filters and the pore size variations. The Millipore filter is an integral

structure and does not contain any fibres or particles that can work loose to contaminate a filtrate. It produces no ionic reaction with compatible fluids, and if properly supported will withstand 10,000 lb. per sq. in. (p.s.i.) differential without significant distortion of the pore structure. It requires no treatment prior to use, is disposable after use, and all particles larger than the pore diameter are positively retained on the filter surface. An additional feature of the Millipore filter, which makes it especially attractive for filtering small volumes, is its low absorption characteristics. Very small volumes can be filtered without any significant loss of liquid.

TABLE 1: MILLIPORE FILTER AND PORE SIZES

Millipore Filter Type	Pore Size (mean)	Millipore Filter Type	Pore size (mean)
SC	8.0μ	HA	0.45μ
SM	5.0μ	PH	0.30μ
SS	3.0μ	GS	0.22μ
RA	1.2μ	VC	100mm
AA	0.8μ	VM	50mm
DA	0.65μ	VF	10mm

Clarification

Eye drops that are routinely autoclaved are usually clarified by filtration through a depth filter. As mentioned earlier, one of the disadvantages of a depth filter is media migration, which in the extreme case could cause abrasion of the corneal epithelium and could thus allow bacteria to pass into the underlying substantia propria, which constitutes an excellent growth medium. Rapid growth of pathogenic organisms can quickly lead to corneal ulceration and to loss of the eye. Since Millipore filters do not suffer from media migration, they are ideal as a clarifying filter for eye drops that are to be autoclaved.

An AA, 0.8μ , filter removes all particles greater than 0.8μ . The solution should be filtered into clean bottles. One common source of particulate matter is the eye drop bottle and dropper. If the preparations are to be sterilised by filtration through a 0.22μ filter then a separate clarification step is unnecessary.

Production of Sterile Eye Drops

In the pharmacy there are two basic requirements of filter systems for the sterilisation of eye drops.

1. Preparation of bulk quantities for stock purposes.
2. Emergency preparation of small quantities.

The volume of solution to be prepared dictates the filter system to be employed. Table 2 shows the quantity of various eye drops that may be sterilised with a given filter holder. The solutions were prepared according to the B.P.C. recommended procedure. These are average throughputs obtained under a given set of conditions of chemical components, distilled water, temperature and pressure differen-

TABLE 2: QUANTITIES OF EYE DROPS THAT MAY BE STERILISED WITH A GIVEN FILTER HOLDER

Eye Drop	Strength %	Holder XX3002500	Holder SXGS0250S	Holder XX4004700
Fluorescein	1	70 mls	40 mls	350 mls
	2	150 mls	65 mls	700 mls
Chloramphenicol	0.5	200 mls	100 mls	750 mls
Sulphacetamide	10	300 mls	160 mls	1200 mls
	30	220 mls	125 mls	850 mls
Atropine sulphate	2	250 mls	125 mls	1100 mls
Homatropine	1	300 mls	170 mls	1500 mls
Filter area		3.9 sq. cm.	3.0 sq. cm.	11.3 sq. cm.
Prefilter area		22 mm.	20 mm.	42 mm.
Filter diameter		25 mm.	25 mm.	47 mm.

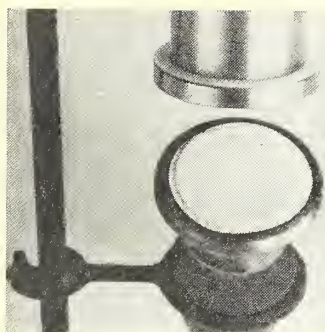


Fig. 1

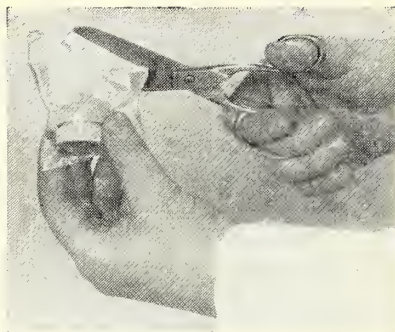


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

tial. If B.P.C. recommended procedures for preparation are followed similar throughputs should be possible. Filtration of these volumes of liquid took only a few minutes.

In all the tests a type AP25 microfibre glass prefilter was used in conjunction with the GS, 0.22 μ , filter in the same filter holder. The prefilter is a depth-type filter and is effective in removing a percentage of filter clogging material, and thus extending the useful life of the membrane filter. Prefilters are designed to cover only the effective filtering area and thus will not interfere with the seal between the 'O' ring and membrane filter (figure 1).

Filter Systems for Sterilising Eye Drops

It becomes apparent that, for the sterile filtration of eye drops, the requirements in a filter are (a) that it is homogeneous in structure, and (b) that it contains pores of precisely defined size that will be smaller than the bacterial organisms found in ophthalmic solutions. Millipore filters meet both requirements and types HA(0.45 μ) and GS (0.22 μ) are being routinely used to sterilise eye drops.

One of the most dangerous and virulent organisms causing ocular infections, and often responsible for loss of eyes, is *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. As few as fifty organisms have caused experimental ulcers in laboratory rabbits. A few strains of *Pseudomonas* are smaller than 0.45 μ , but all are greater than 0.22 μ . Whilst in nearly all instances these smaller organisms will be retained by the HA filter, it is more satisfactory to use a 0.22 μ filter and so ensure that all organisms are positively retained on the filter surface.

All sterile filtration processes should be carried out using positive pressure rather than negative pressure (vacuum) for two basic reasons:

1. Any slight leak in a negative-pressure filter holder may allow non-sterile air to be sucked into the system, so contaminating the filter solution.
2. The bulk sterile solution is normally collected in a flask and thus has to be aseptically transferred to sterile bottles. That is a hazardous and unnecessary step. Sterile bottles may be filled direct from a positive pressure filter system. It is good practice to conduct the filtration under an aseptic screen if that is available.

The Swinnex-25 (SXGS 025 OS), disposable polypropylene holder has proved to be most useful for the sterile filtration of small volumes of eye drops.

The presterilised unit contains a GS (0.22 μ) filter and is supplied in a sealed plastic bag. At the time of use the bag is opened with a pair of sterile scissors (fig. 2), to enable the Luer-lok syringe,* containing the preparation, to be attached to the female luer fitting of the holder (fig. 3). Applying pressure to the syringe plunger causes the solution to pass through the filter and directly into a sterile eye drop bottle (fig. 4). The unique bell-shaped bottom of the 25 mm. Swinnex is designed to prevent airborne contamination from falling into the mouth of the receiving bottle during the transfer operation.

*Obtainable from A. R. Horwell, Ltd., 2 Grangeway, Kilburn High Road, London, N.W.6.

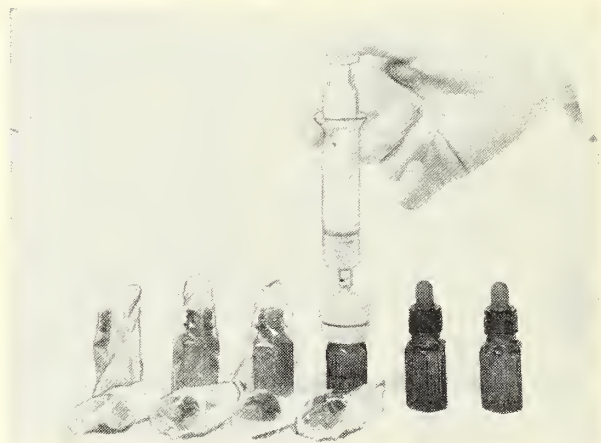


Fig. 4

To sterilise the unit a GS filter should be placed in the holder, packed in a Kraft paper bag and autoclaved at 121°C for ten minutes. It is an excellent idea to have ready prepared sterile units to cope with emergencies.

A smaller version of the Swinnex-25 holder is the Swinnex-13, which is also available in a sterile package containing a GS filter. The unit is ideal for the preparation of one or two bottles of eye drops (fig. 5). The effectiveness of the Millipore GS 0.22 μ filter in bacterial retention has been reported on by Crisafi.¹



Fig. 5

The stainless steel microsyringe holder (XX30 025 00) (fig. 6), is identical in function to the Swinnex-25. A prefilter of 22 mm.-diameter may be used in conjunction with the GS filter. Before assembly the holder should be clean and dry. The unit is assembled with the filter and prefilter in place and wrapped in a good quality Kraft paper. The

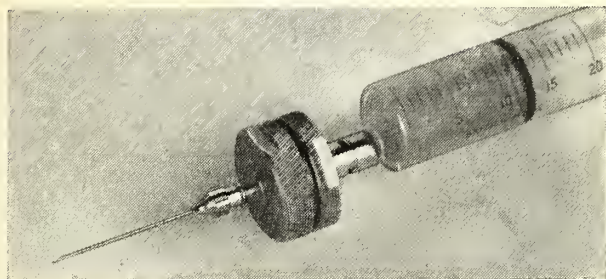


Fig. 6
holder is then placed in an autoclave and the temperature raised to 121°C. and held for fifteen minutes. Time and temperature are critical. A useful method for filling several small containers is the continuous pipetting device* shown in fig. 7. The syringe volume may be preset and is refilled automatically from a reservoir. The smaller version of the microsyringe holder is the stainless steel Swinny filter holder.



Fig. 7
Greater Volumes

The stainless pressure-filter holder, (cat. no. XX40 047 00) is applied to sterile filtration of liquid volumes in the range 10 mls to 1 litre. The holder must be clean and dry before assembly with the filter and prefilter. The unit is autoclaved at 121°C. for a minimum of twenty and a maximum of thirty minutes. Time and temperature are critical, but detailed operating instructions are supplied.

*A. R. H. Pipetting unit obtainable from A. R. Horwell, Ltd.

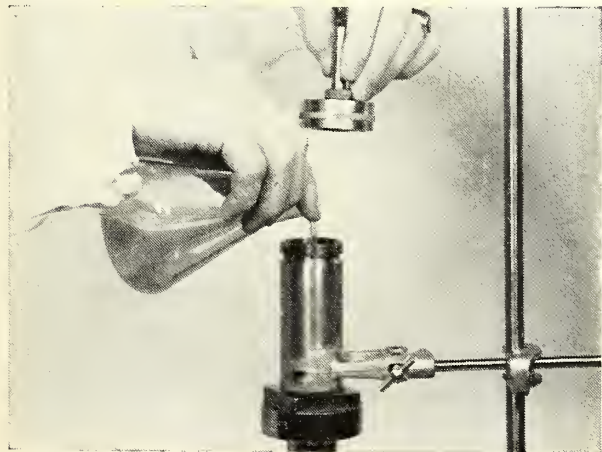


Fig. 8

The barrel of the holder accommodates volumes up to 100 mls. For filtration of those volumes the top of the holder is unscrewed and the requisite amount poured in (fig. 8). The top cap is replaced and a pressure line attached to the holder inlet. For direct filling of small bottles a short silicone rubber tube with clamp may be placed at the outlet to stop and start the flow. For volumes greater than 100 mls a pressurised reservoir connected in series with the holder is recommended. Figure 9 shows such a system using a 4-litre pressure vessel (XX67 000 01). The pressure line is connected to the inlet of the vessel.

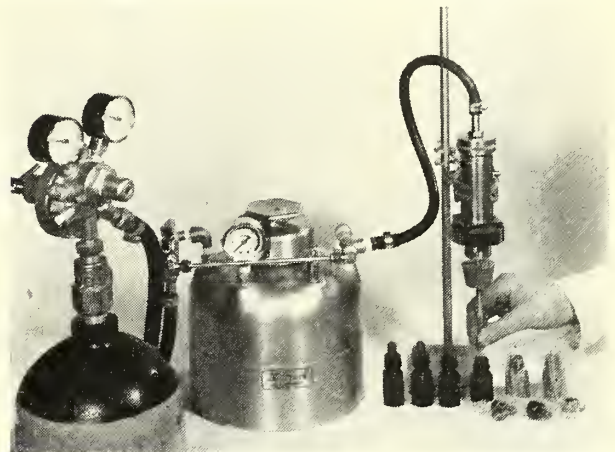


Fig. 9
The 90 mm. sterilising filter holder, (cat. no. YY30 090 00), is a bench mounted unit suitable for sterilising volumes up to several litres. The filter holder be used either with a series pressure vessel (as in fig. 9) or by pumping the liquid from an open reservoir, through the filter into a sterile receiver (fig. 10). A centrifugal pump giving the required flow rate at a pressure of 25 p.s.i. is suitable

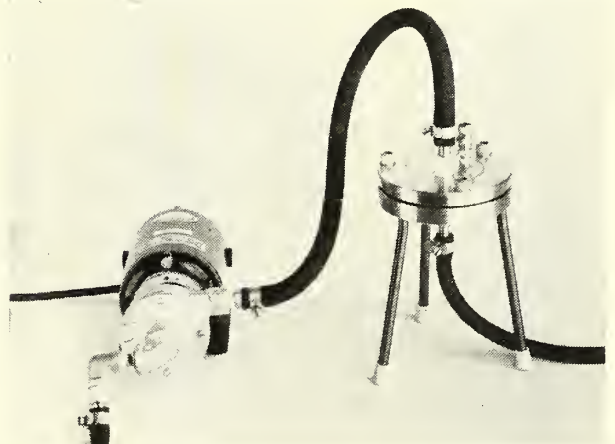


Fig. 10
for this purpose. The filter holder has a Teflon-coated support screen and may be autoclaved with filter and pre-filter in place in the same manner as the other holders.

TABLE 3: SOME PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS

Organism	Type	Minimum Dimension	Infection
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Gram-negative rod	0.3 to 0.7μ	Ulceration of the cornea
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Gram-positive coccus	0.8 to 1.0μ	Ulceration of the conjunctiva
<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>	Gram-negative rod	0.4 to 0.6μ	Secondary infection of eye tissues
<i>Streptococcus spp.</i>	Gram-positive cocci	0.6 to 1.0μ	Diphtheria of the conjunctiva

A New Development

Fig. 11 shows a prototype filtration assembly using a Quickfit dispenser and a Swinnex-25 holder. The assembly delivers preset measured volumes by depression of the plunger, and is self-priming. The liquid path is through glass, PTFE seals, a polypropylene body and a Millipore filter. An advantage of this type of dispenser is that it enables an operator to fill several eye-drop bottles with less physical strain than would be entailed in the use of say, a continuous pipetting syringe.



Fig. 11

Bubble-point Test

When using a filter holder with a pressure line source, a non-destructive method for checking the filter assembly before operation may be employed. A diagram of the method is shown in fig. 12.

The bubble point for each Millipore filter type, with any specific liquid, is defined as the pressure required to push air through a liquid-saturated filter. Until the bubble point is reached the filter pores remain "clogged" by the liquid. A filter assembly free of all leaks, therefore, will hold air pressure indefinitely. Failure to hold pressure is evidence of a leak larger than the filter-pore size. The bubble point with water for the GS filter is 55 p.s.i. and for the

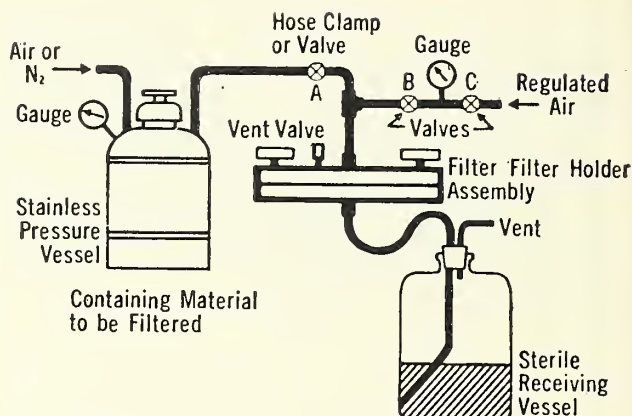


Fig. 12

HA filter is 32 p.s.i. In general, the bubble point will be slightly higher with oils and slightly lower with alcoholic solutions.

The following procedure is used for the bubble test:

1. With valves (B) and (C) closed, open valve (A) and allow sufficient liquid to flow through the Millipore filter to assure thorough wetting of the filter (vent valve need not be opened unless MF has become wetted previously).
2. Close valve (A). Check handwheels for tightness.
3. Open air valve (C) to provide approximately 20 p.s.i. regulated air pressure — normally sufficient to detect any leaks. Open valve (B) and allow this pressure to force any residual liquid through the MF leaving the filter fully saturated.
4. Close valve (C). The filter holder should retain the pressure with no drop indicated on the gauge.

There is now available a bubble-point apparatus (cat. no. XX67 000 50) that fits directly on to a pressure vessel and thus simplifies the procedure. It is not practicable to carry out a bubble-point test with filter holders that attach to a Luer-lok syringe. A simple precaution to ensure that the filters are not damaged by faulty autoclaving technique or incorrect reassembly is to inspect the filter visually after filtration.

REFERENCE

1. R. C. Crisafi, *J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, 1964, 384

"PLANNING FOR PROSPERITY" N.P.U. policies explained to Thames Valley members

IN an address on "Planning for Prosperity" given to Thames Valley Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union recently, MR. J. FERGUSON (deputy secretary of the Union) traced changes of emphasis during the past five or six years from a policy of defence to a more aggressive one to meet present-day needs. The N.P.U. favoured restriction of sale of medicines to pharmacies, he said, but he quoted figures to show that, even if that were achieved, pharmacies would still need to sell other goods in order to remain in business. The alternative — increased prices for medicines — was not likely to prove acceptable now or in the foreseeable future. When new medicines legislation was published there would doubtless be much discussion in newspapers and on television, and both the N.P.U. Executive and, Mr. Ferguson understood, the Pharmaceutical Society's Council, were preparing for that debate. Current N.P.U. policy to improve the competitive position of private retail pharmacy was to urge the provision of modern, well lit, attrac-

tive premises. Recent figures indicating a modernisation rate of about 5 per cent. per annum in retail pharmacy over the past five to six years were promising, but the rate must increase.

The new N.P.U. policy emphasised secondly the importance of staff training. Though turnover of staff in all retail establishments was high, to train staff was a task N.P.U. members must accept in order to establish the right identity for private retail pharmacy. The N.P.U.'s new symbol, said Mr. Ferguson, was recognised by the public and was associated with the "local chemist", who was regarded at present as being "dependable and selling quality products but inclined to be a bit expensive." That "expensive" tag must be got rid of, and the N.P.U. products were intended to provide quality products in high-turnover fields selling at competitive prices. Because of their competitive prices and the generous basic margin allowed to N.P.U. members, it had not yet been possible to advertise the products to any extent. It was hoped to remedy that in the fu-

ture but meanwhile point-of-sale material of quality was being supplied.

In the ensuing discussion Mr. Ferguson told MRS. M. CARPENTER that one of the aims of the proposed staff training scheme was to create a career value for assistants in private retail pharmacy. To MRS. KLEIN, a pharmacy graduate, he said that he could understand, as a pharmacist, the views of those who felt that pharmacy could exist on "professional" work only. The financial facts were, however, against them. There must be enough pharmacies to provide a comprehensive service throughout the country, so goods other than medicines would have to be sold in pharmacies during the foreseeable future. Strict control of layout, to illustrate clearly that medicines were treated differently from other merchandise, was one way to emphasise the professional character of a retail pharmacy. "Dispensaries" or "dispensaries cum counter-sale-of-medicines establishments" set up by pharmacists had, so far as he knew, not proved successful.

Packaging Chemicals in Plastics

PRO'S AND CON'S PUT AT AN INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

THE need for polymer producers, container manufacturers and container users to co-operate was the main lesson to be drawn from the fifth conference on packaging chemicals in the series organised by the Chemical Industries Association or its predecessor the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers and held at Harrogate, April 18-21.

Packaging Liquids in Plastics

First to stress the dangers that arose when any of the three was not in the others' confidence was MR. M. C. DIXON (Bakelite Xylonite, Ltd.), whose theme was the packaging of liquids. There was at present, he pointed out, no book to indicate whether a particular chemical could be packed in a particular plastics container. Yardstick by which other plastics are measured was polythene, the cheapest plastic, because it was insoluble in and inert to a wide range of chemicals. Polythene was complementary to metals in that, while resistant to inorganic acids, alkalis and aqueous solutions, it was affected by some organic solvents and other materials that had little effect on metals. Among inorganic acids, only those — such as nitric acid over 30 per cent. — with oxidising effects affected polythene. Halogens blistered the surface of and embrittled plastic containers but in dilute solutions, such as bleaches, they had little or no effect. Mineral oils are absorbed, causing swelling and discoloration. Animal oils had similar, though lesser, effects.

Mr. Dixon emphasised that small formulation changes could radically alter the effect on the container. Formulations containing solvents should never be changed without new shelf tests being carried out. All such changes should be disclosed to the polymer producer or container manufacturer so that alternative ingredients might be suggested. Difficulties could also be experienced in the refuse of containers that had absorbed small amounts of the previous contents. Containers that had been cleaned with strong detergents could likewise cause trouble.

Permeability in a plastic was related to diffusion and solubility characteristics, to the polarity and boiling point of the liquid, and to the ambient conditions. Fullness of the container also had an effect. Polythene was highly permeable to non-polar materials but had low permeability to highly polar liquids. Into the medium-polarity material PVC many low-polarity liquids could be packed, though not the non-polar aromatic hydrocarbons, which rapidly permeated both polythene and PVC.

Many difficult materials could be packaged satisfactorily in plastics if they were emulsified in water. Breakdown of emulsions through loss of water was rare but had been known to occur without a specific cause having been found. Emulsions stabilised with ammonia would deteriorate if packaged in a plastic having a high permeability

to that gas. Ingress of oxygen could lead to discoloration or bleaching of the contents and oxidation would be a problem with some materials.

Migration of liquids could take place through the container wall. For solvents, which evaporated rapidly from the outer surface, enclosing the container in a box made "sweating" apparent. "Environmental stress-cracking," which was brought about by polar organic solvents, surfactants or silicones releasing stresses incorporated or exerted in the container, could be avoided by choice of the correct grade of plastics and production conditions.

Answering questions, MR. DIXON urged that accelerated tests should be carried out, not by the user, but by the container manufacturer, who had experience with the container materials.

DR. D. A. HARPER (chairman, British Plastics Federation toxicity subcommittee) said that plastics themselves were relatively innocuous, but additives put in to facilitate handling might introduce toxic hazards if they were extracted by contained fluids. The British Plastics Federation was proposing to publish lists of materials which, in the light of available information, were considered safe in plastics for specified uses.

The British Industrial Biological Research Association would prepare the lists and the Federation had asked its members to name the additives upon which information was required. It was hoped the lists would become something like a code of practice, enabling the industry to work without unnecessary limitations on technological development yet without risk to the public.

MR. E. A. BEARDALL (D. P. Taylor (Walsall), Ltd.), speaking on sachets, said that new techniques in manufacture gave much greater accuracy of fill than hitherto. Possible new applications for sachets included the packaging of quantities of perfume or colour for adding regularly to uniform batches by unskilled personnel.

Plastic Liners

The use of plastic liners to provide chemical resistance with outers of other materials to provide strength was outlined by MR. D. W. SHORTEN (B. X. L. Industrial Products Group, Ltd.). He said that extension of the "bag-in-box" system to containers of 500-1,000 gall., using kraft-board outers, promised price-savings in the distribution of liquids. Blow-moulded low-density polythene bottles could also be placed in heavy-duty kraft or wire grid outers. Plastics laminated to metal could combine the chemical resistance of the plastic with the strength of the metal. Among the more common materials used were epoxy resins, which had good chemical and abrasion resistance and adhered well to metal substrates. Polythene bulk containers offered safe outdoor storage, saving factory space. If containing carbon black polythene were used, a working life of twenty

years could be expected for the container taking into account only degradation due to weathering. Static containers for up to 1,600 gall. were in use, usually mounted on stands with delivery valves sited underneath the vessel. Cost was half that of aluminium and one-seventh that of stainless steel. Wall thickness was varied from the top to the bottom of the container and the lower part had fibreglass reinforcement. The tare weight of a 1,600-gal. container was only 4 cwt.

Plastic Drums

Any type of metal drums could be exactly matched in shape by any one of a number of plastics materials, said MR. D. K. TAYLOR (Metal Containers, Ltd.), but the extremes of rigidity and impermeability provided by metal could not be met at competitive cost. Those properties were, however, superfluous for many solid products and, if linked to unfavourable freight charges, made plastics containers economically attractive. The plastics drum would outlast the metal drum and be less affected by climate. Using plastic liners (disposable or re-usable) inside metal or fibreboard drums combined the advantage of both materials but all-plastic, free-standing containers, robust enough to withstand journey hazards, were being increasingly used. Metal and wood were on the way out because they were "not good enough and not cheap enough for long enough" compared with plastics. "I believe we shall see the advent of strong plastics made at such tonnages, by such cheap processes, and so readily processable, as to take over from metal as the principal heavy-duty container for the chemical industry." The coming summer would see the introduction of a new high-density polythene from Germany two-and-a-quarter times as rigid as any polythene currently available and about two-thirds the price.

Messrs. J. Dow and F. Wilson (Smith & Nephew Research, Ltd.), spoke on woven plastic sacks. MR. WILSON showed how fluctuations in the supply and prices of natural fibres such as jute gave an advantage to synthetic fibres of predictable price. The change-over was slow because research on its implications was still going on. The woven polypropylene sack was, he said, moisture resistant, could not rot, did not impart odour or taste to the product, was resistant to most chemicals and solvents, and non-fibrous. Plastics sacks were abrasion-resistant, could be produced in colours (for product promotion), were stronger than jute in drop tests, and could be one-quarter of the weight of heavy-duty and one-third the weight of hessian sacks. It was possible to laminate a polythene or polypropylene film to the sack if impermeability to moisture were required. The woven sack could be sampled between the strands.

Describing the advantages of extruded plastics sacks, MR. D. J. FLATMAN

(Anglo American Plastics, Ltd.), said that, though vulnerable to puncture, their high tear strength compared with paper sacks was in their favour. They could be tied, sown, or heat-sealed to maintain the properties of the plastics. Space required for storage was only one-third to one-fifth that needed for paper-wall sacks.

PROFESSOR W. A. HOLMES-WALKER (Brunel University) outlined factors to be taken into account when choosing plastics materials and showed what could be done by way of design to strengthen the inherent properties of the polymer. Research expenditure of £50-100 millions a year was currently producing only one or two new polymers a year, but there were possibilities for sandwich-type structures, combining the properties of more than one material. The speaker urged container users to know what their product needed, familiarise themselves with what plastics could do, and take their problems to a competent container and, if possible, material manufacturer.

The economics of packaging chemi-

cals — pharmaceuticals and cosmetics excluded — with plastics were discussed by MR. J. M. DEAN (Distillers Chemicals and Plastics, Ltd.), who showed that inorganic chemicals and fertilisers accounted for 80 per cent. of the chemical industry's output. He gave calculated costs of moving 1 lb. of material by drums of varying types, and mentioned the high cost in relation to the low cost of the product, of ensuring their return or of renovating them. Except for the smaller consumer, therefore, the road tanker must be the field for future expansion in plastics packaging for chemicals. When the product came nearer to the consumer plastics came into their own, as any additional cost could be absorbed in production costs.

At the final session, MR. D. N. BUTTREY (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.) discussed the influence of increasing urbanisation on packaging. It caused the population to be moved further away from sources of raw materials and foodstuffs, and the trend must be towards one-way packages.

PHARMACOLOGY CUM PHYSIOLOGY

Wellcome Professor's lecture at the School of Pharmacy

IN accordance with London University practice, PROFESSOR E. W. HORTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., Ph.D., gave on April 17 his inaugural lecture as Wellcome professor of pharmacology, an appointment he took up in late 1966. Introducing him to a considerable audience at the School of Pharmacy, the Dean (Dr. Frank Hartley) said that Professor Horton was the fourth professor of pharmacology at the school, the second under the Wellcome endowment. Origins of the department had lain in the establishment by the Pharmaceutical Society of its pharmacological laboratories in 1926 under Professor J. H. Burn, whose other successors had been the late Professor Sir J. H. Gaddum—Mrs. Gaddum, said Dr. Hartley was in the audience at the lecture—and Professor G. A. H. Buttle. Professor Horton had begun his studies in pharmacology in Edinburgh under Professor Gaddum, and had had later experience with the National Institute for Medical Research, in industry and at St. Bartholomew's hospital before eventually returning to the academic sphere.

Pharmacologists' Functions Interpreted

Subject of Professor Horton's lecture was "Drugs of Animal Origin," but he chose to narrow it, after giving his interpretation of the function of a pharmacologist, to the researches upon which he was currently engaged. To a study of the mode of action of drugs, said Professor Horton, an understanding of biological mechanisms was essential. Since so little was known of cell mechanisms it was not surprising that there was so little knowledge of how drugs acted. The field was one in which pharmacology overlapped into physiology, and in the School of Pharmacy the study was largely of "autopharmacology," the aim being not so much to accumulate data as to discern a pattern. In the past the most important advances had followed the intro-

duction of new concepts, such as that of the hormones. "Local" hormones included histamine and bradykinin, and one such that was under study in his department was prostaglandin. A point of obvious interest in local hormones was their route of action, and it had been proved, by its presence in the vagina, that prostaglandin produced in the male acted on the reproductive organs of the female. The suggestion had even arisen that low prostaglandin might be associated with infertility. There was also evidence that prostaglandin acted on the central nervous system. The potency of the substance (it was of the same order as strychnine's) should be emphasised. Prostaglandin was widely distributed in the body: in the reproductive organs, lung, brain, spinal cord, thymus, iris, kidney and pancreas. Greatest need in prostaglandin research was for specific inhibitors. Though his own work had not a directly medical purpose, observation must always be kept for clinical applications; there was a possibility that prostaglandin abnormalities could account for certain diseased states, and that further study of it might elucidate the mode of action of drugs already known.

Bonuses from Research

In thanking Professor Horton DR. HARTLEY said that students had been shown there was much satisfaction — with possibly some bonuses — from choosing to explore an area on the frontiers of knowledge. He was not so sure that one term Professor Horton had used — "prostaglandinergic neurones"—was among the bonuses.

N.H.S. STATISTICS

In ENGLAND during January 22,545,591 prescriptions (14,470,399 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £11,817,728. Average cost per prescription was 125'8d.

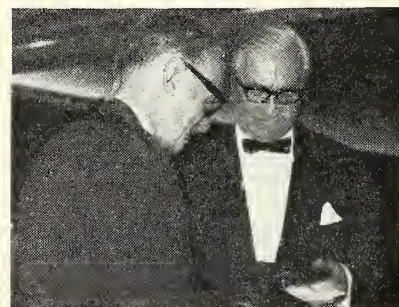
MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

Computer on Order.—Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, have ordered a Honeywell 120 computer system for their Basingstoke plant, for use initially for improved stock control and marketing data, later for production control.

Sales-promotion Award.—A cup awarded annually by Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Slough, Bucks., for the highest percentage over the target in a sales-promotion drive was won this year by the company's Western region district manager (Terry Loveridge).

"Royal" Families.—André Philippe, Ltd., 71 Gowan Avenue, London, S.W.6, point out that two André Philippe "queens" were in the finals of the "Miss England" contest, namely, Miss Joan Ashley (Miss André Philippe 1966) was in fifth place and Miss Diane Parker (Miss André Philippe 1967) in third.

Awards and Festivities.—With nearly 800 present, the annual social event of the London-area staffs of Macarthy's, Ltd., and associated companies on April 22 was quite a party especially during the dancing, when almost all it seemed were on the floor together. The group's chairman (Sir Hugh Linstead, O.B.E.) presided at the dinner, welcoming back among the guests some former employees and thanking the social club for a "magnificent bouquet" sent to Lady Linstead in hospital. He said that, in the enormous growth especially in the past ten years, of a "remarkable company," the directors were responsible for the profits but the staff for the turnover. Response to the toast, "The Staff of the Company," was by Mr. H. E. Masters (manager, H. B. Dorling, Ltd.), who said that he had, in various capacities, seen the company grow from 150 employees to 1,100, from three directors to ten, from one depot to seven main and five subsidiaries. Thirty employees could boast more than ten years' service with the company. Three it transpired, could claim twenty-five years, for each of them (Mrs. C. Wood, Mr. John Brown and director Mr. R. Jessiman) was later presented by the chairman with a gold watch. A feature of the evening was a draw for sixteen prizes (total value £100) provided by an anonymous shareholder.



Mr. Jessiman (a director of the company) receives from the chairman (Sir Hugh Linstead) his gold watch in recognition of twenty-five years' service.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock.

LONDON, MAY 10: Costa Rican IPECACUANHA was in demand during the week and the forward rate advanced to a nominal level of 56s. 6d. per lb. from an actual 55s. Chinese MENTHOL was sixpence per lb. firmer although Brazilian prices were repeated. QUILAIA BARK at 185s. per cwt. rose 10s. and some sources of GINGER were up by 2s. 6d. to 5s. per cwt. Lower per lb. were PERU BALSAM by sixpence and STYRAX by threepence.

In ESSENTIAL OILS there was an increased interest in Madagascar CLOVE LEAF the forward rate rising fivepence per lb. Otherwise the market was dull and any changes were unimportant. In PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS, MERCURY SALTS were reduced: the new rates which are given below are now back to the January values. PYRIDOXINE prices were reduced to 170s. per kilo showing a reduction of 15s. For 25-kilo lots the new rate is 160s. per kilo which represents a reduction of 17s. 6d.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETIC ACID.—Per ton in bulk; B.P.C., glacial £80 to £84; 98-100 per cent., £76 to £80. Technical 80 per cent. grades; Pure £70 to £74; technical, £64 to £68. Small lots, B.P.C., 5-gall. demijohn 16s. per gall.; 10 demijohns, 11s. per gall.

ACETYSALICYLIC ACID.—1-ton lots, 4s. 0½d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 4s. 5d.; 1-cwt., 4s. 8d.

p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID.—SODIUM, 17s. 6d. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

BENZOIC ACID.—1-cwt., 2s. 10d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, 2s. 7d. per lb.

BORIC ACID.—B.P. grade in 1-ton and upwards (per ton): Granular, £84; crystals, £97; powder, £90 10s.; extra-fine powder, £92 10s. per ton in lined Hessian bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Less £1 per ton if supplied in paper bags. Technical from £70 to £80 10s. per ton according to type and packing.

CITRIC ACID.—Domestic powder in bags, per cwt. 1-4 cwt. lots, 214s.; 5-19 cwt., 212s.; 1 ton, 208s. Crystals plus 10s. cwt. Anhydrous powder and granular plus 10 per cent.

GALLIC ACID.—B.P., 12s. 3d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; 5-cwt., 12s.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—B.P., from 28s. to 35s. per cwt. in carboys, ex works.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.—B.P. 1964, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 5d. per kilo, as to quantity; Scheele's from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.—For 27.5 per cent. by weight, £115 per ton; 35 per cent., £138.

HYPOPHOSPHOROUS ACID.—B.P.C. 1959, 15s. 11d. per kilo; PURE (50 per cent.), 19s. 9d.

LACTIC ACID.—B.P. is 5s. 5d. per lb. for 12-winchester lots and 4s. 4d. per lb. for 5-cwt. Edible, 80 per cent. acid, £317 per 1,000 kilos.

MANDELIC ACID.—1-cwt. lots, 12s. 6d. per lb. CALCIUM SALT, also 12s. 6d. SODIUM MANDELATE, 13s. and AMMONIUM MANDELATE 50 per cent. solution, 7s. 6d.

MERCURY SALTS.—Per kilo for under 50-kilo lots—AMMONIATED powder, 139s.; PERCHLORIDE, 115s.; SUBCHLORIDE, 133s.; OXIDES, yellow, 138s. and red, 143s. IODIDE (25 kilo lots), 98s. 6d.

OLEIC ACID.—B.P. material is about £188 10s. per ton.

PARALDEHYDE.—B.P. in 12-winchester lots, 2s. 10d. per lb. (6s. 3d. kilo); 10-gall. carboys, 2s. 4d.

PHENOL.—Ice crystals in bulk, 1s. 4d. per lb. LIQUID, B.P., 1s. 9d. per lb. in 56-lb. returnable tins.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.—B.P. (s.g. 1.750); drums, 1s. 4d. per lb.; bottles from 5s. 4d.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—1-cwt. photographic crystals, 29s. 3d. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. fluffy, 9s. 9d. per lb. (5-cwt. lots) and powder, 9s. 6d.

TARTARIC ACID.—(In bags): 1-ton lots, 300s. per cwt.; 5-19 cwt., 308s.; 1 cwt., 310s. If supplied in drums add 8s. cwt.

THIOGLYCOLLIC ACID.—Basic rates per lb. 97-98 per cent., 26-lb. packs, 15s.; 75 per cent., 11s. 6d. AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLLATE, 40 per cent., pH 9-3 (24-lb. packs), 6s. 8d.; MONOETHANOLAMINE THIOGLYCOLLATE, pH 9-9 40 per cent., 9s. 10d. All carriage paid United Kingdom and subject to purchase tax.

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS.—(per lb.): CANADA, 37s. COPAIBA: B.P.C. spot, 11s. 6d.; shipment, 6s. 6d., c.i.f.; PERU: spot, 14s. 3d.; shipment, 13s. 3d., c.i.f.; TOLU: B.P. 12s. 6d.

BUCHU.—LEAVES, 11s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 11s., c.i.f., nominal.

CARDAMOMS.—(per lb.). Alleppy greens, 18s., spot; shipment, 15s. 6d., c.i.f. Prime seed, spot, 33s. 6d.; shipment, 29s. 6d., c.i.f.

CINNAMON.—BARK. Seychelles, 160s. cwt. spot; shipment, 135s., c.i.f.; Ceylon QUILLS for shipment, five 0's, 10s. 7d., two 0's, 9s. 5d., seconds, 8s., quillings, 5s. 1½d. lb., all c.i.f.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 70s. spot, shipment, 80s., c.i.f.; peeled, spot, 145s., shipment, 132s. 6d., c.i.f. African spot 155s. Jamaican No. 3 spot, 255s., shipment, 245s., c.i.f.; Cochin, spot, 200s.; shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for shipment, 40-41s. per lb., c.i.f., spot, 49s. Costa Rican, 58s. 6d., spot; forward 56s. 6d., c.i.f., nominal. Colombian, spot, 49s. nominal, shipment, 44s., c.i.f.

LANOLIN.—ANHYDROUS, B.P. is from 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 4½d. and cosmetic, 2s. 8d.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese shipment, 29s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 31s., duty paid. Brazilian for shipment, 27s., c.i.f.; spot, 30s. 6d., duty paid.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak, 3s. 2d. per lb. spot; shipment, 2s. 11½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 2s. 8d. spot; shipment, 2s. 3½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 295s. per cwt. c.i.f. Brazilian black No. 1, 2s. 8½d. lb. duty paid.

QUILLAIA.—Spot is offered at 175s. per cwt. and shipment at 185s., c.i.f., nominal.

RHUBARB.—Various grades offered at from 12s. to 27s. per lb. spot.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.). CORIANDER.—Moroccan spot, 140s.; Rumanian, split, 125s., both duty paid; shipment new crop Moroccan for June-July, 88s., c.i.f.; Argentine afloat, 90s., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Spot, Cyprian, 250s.; Indian, 255s.; Iranian, 245s., duty paid; shipment, Indian, 230s.; Iranian, 180s., both c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 112s. 6d. spot; shipment, 92s. 6d., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan spot, 82s.; Israeli, 80s., both duty paid; shipment, Moroccan, new crop for June-July, 65s., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English firm with good quality in short supply, 70s. to 100s. quoted as to quality.

SENEGA.—Canadian, 33s. 6d. per lb., spot; American to arrive 31s.; Japanese, from 19s. 6d. duty paid.

SENNA.—(Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES, spot; Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 3d. Shipment; No. 3, 1s. 1d., c.i.f. PODS Tinnevely hand-picked, 2s. 6d.; manufacturing, 1s. 3d., shipment, 1s. 2d., c.i.f.

Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked spot, 5s. to 7s. with substandard material at lower levels; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 1d., c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

STYRAX.—Spot, 23s. per lb.; shipment, 22s. 3d., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

AMBER.—Rectified spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

ANISE.—Chinese, spot, 11s. 9d. lb.; shipment, 11s. 3d., c.i.f.

BAY.—From 39s. per lb. on the spot.

BIRCH TAR.—Rectified 15s. lb. on the spot. BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian, spot, 22s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 21s. 6d., c.i.f.

BUCHU.—Spot, from 650s. per lb. for English distilled.

CARDAMOM.—Imported, 610s. per lb.; English distilled, 800s.

CASSIA.—Spot from 30s. per lb. for 80-85 per cent.

CASTOR.—Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £154 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CEDARWOOD.—American from 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; East African, 8s. 6d.

CELERY SEED.—Indian, 100s. per lb.; English, 200s.

CHENOPODIUM.—From 38s. per lb.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf for shipment, 7s. 5d., c.i.f., spot 8s. 4d. duty paid. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud oil ENGLISH, B.P., 26s. per lb., for 1-cwt. lots.

COD-LIVER.—B.P. in 45-gall. drums is 12s. per gall, plus 30s. deposit on drum. Veterinary is from 9s. 10d. per gall. 25-ton lots. Delivered terms.

GINGER.—Imported (per lb.); Indian, 165s.; Chinese, 75s.; Jamaican, 132s. 6d.

GRAPEFRUIT.—West Indian small lots on spot at 12s. 9d. per lb. Florida, 14s.

JUNIPER BERRY.—English distilled, 270s. lb.

LAVANDIN.—French from 20s. to 27s. per lb., as to quality.

LAVENDER.—French from 40s. to 60s. per lb. as to quality.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 24s. per kilo shipment, 23s. 1d., c.i.f.

LIME.—West Indian distilled, 73-74s. per lb. on the spot.

NUTMEG.—East Indian B.P. oil is about 73s. per lb. English distilled, 110s.

PALMAROSA.—Shipment, 165s. per kilo, c.i.f.; spot, 170s. per kilo.

PATCHOULI.—Spot, 37s. 6d. to 40s. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 27s. 6d. to 30s., c.i.f.

PENNYROYAL.—Forward shipment offers at 17s. lb. duty paid.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish, 10s. per lb., duty paid.

SAGE.—Spanish, 21s. per lb.; Dalmatian, 26s.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore, spot, 120s. lb., East Indian for shipment, 275s. per kilo, c.i.f.

SPEARMINT.—American oil on the spot, 74s. to 80s. per lb. Chinese, spot, 65s. per kilo, c.i.f.

TANGERINE.—Sicilian new crop offers at from 29s. to 33s. per lb.

VETIVERT.—Bourbon, spot, 85s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG.—Best oil quoted about 135s.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, MAY 9: Japanese MENTHOL dropped 75 cents to \$7.50 per lb. SULPHAMERAZINE and SULPHADIAZINE declined \$1 to \$12.15 per kilo. GUM ACACIA at \$3 per lb. for the peeled was up 75 cents.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," April 26, No. 4626
For tubular elastic net material for use with dressings (5)

SURGIFIX, B894,319, by F.R.A. Di Mignone & Cherio, Asti, Italy.

For pharmaceutical preparations and medicaments (5)

BENOXYL, 895,488, by Stiefel Laboratories, Inc., Oak Hill, New York, U.S.A.

For chemical preparations for use in medicine and pharmacy (5)

VASPETE, 899,069, by Schering, A.G., Berlin, 65, Germany.

For veterinary preparations and substances (5)

COMPANIN, 899,179, by Janssen Pharmaceutico, N.V., Beerse, Belgium.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

CLAMOX, 899,836, by Parke, Davis & Co., At the River, Detroit, 32, Michigan, U.S.A. and Hounslow, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances; disinfectants; preparations and substances, all for exterminating insects, pests, vermin, animals and plants; and fungicides (5)

NEXAGAN, 900,841, by Cela Landwirtschaftliche Chemikalien, G.m.b.H., Ingleheim-on-Rhine, Germany.

For scientific and electrical apparatus; optical and photographic apparatus, etc. (9)

NEDRY, 887,323, by Film Dryers, Ltd., Havant, Hants.

For photographic and cinematographic apparatus and instruments, etc., and parts and fittings (9)

DUPLOLITH, 896,064, by Gevaert-Agfa, N.V., Mortsel, Belgium.

For photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments and parts (9)

PRAKTICAMAT, 899,597, by Veb Pentacon Dresden Kamera-und Kinowerke, Dresden, A21, Germany.

For surgical, medical and veterinary instruments and apparatus, all for use in diagnostic tests (10)

APLITEST, 897,259, by Parke, Davis & Co., At the River, Detroit, 32, Michigan, U.S.A. and Hounslow, Middlesex.

"Trade Marks Journal," May 3, No. 4627

For hair creams, brillantines, toilet soaps, shampoos, toilet waters, perfumes, hair lacquers and non-medicated hand creams (3)

MARGO'S AVANT GARDE, 891,254, by Sidney Margolis, Ltd., London, S.E.17.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)

UNECA G.F., B892,280, by Paul Baratte, Paris, France.

For essential oils (3)

Device with word WOLFEN, 871,151, by Veb Farbenfabrik Wolfen, Wolfen, Kreis Bitterfeld, Germany.

For perfumes for the hair, non-medicated toilet preparations for the hair and shampoos, all being in gel form; and kits (sold complete) comprising such goods (3)

RIMMEL GEL-SET, 894,792, by Rimmel, Ltd., London, W.1.

For essential oils for use in the manufacture of preparations for the skin or for professional use in the treatment of the skin (3)

DERMODOR, 897,550, by P. Robertet, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

Device with words LES LABORATOIRES SERVIER, B886,499, by Laboratoires Servier, Orleans, (Loiret), France.

For barium sulphate for use as a contrast medium in roentgenography (5)

FARIUM, 886,598, by Eastern Baker Pharmaceutical Corporation, Jacksonville, Florida, U.S.A.

For germicides, disinfectants and antiseptics (5)

LIASAN, 891,037, by Schulke & Mayr, G.m.b.H., Glashutte/Holstein, Germany.

For pharmaceutical preparations in the form of pills and capsules (5)

JOYPAX, 890,308, by Harry Goldman, Southsea, Hants.

For deodorants in stick form (5)

IMPACT, 894,519, by Rimmel, Ltd., London, W.1.

For deodorants (5)

Device with word and letter LENTHERIC L, 900,696, by Lenthéric, Ltd., London, W.1.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; disinfectants; infants' and invalids' foods; medical and surgical plasters, material prepared for bandaging (5)

ESTROFARLUTAL, Societa Farmaceutici Italia, Milan, Italy.

For photographic instruments and apparatus comprising or incorporating means for measuring the feed rate of a liquid; and parts (9)

MAGIGAUGE, B891,808 by E. N. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Colchester, Essex.

For electron microscopes combined with X-ray material testing instruments (9)

ELMISCAN, 894,758, by Siemens, A.G. Munich 2, Germany.

For photographic and cinematographic apparatus and instruments, etc. (9)

BOGGLE WOGGLE, 903,047, by Walker and Rice, Ltd., London, W.1.

For paper for removing make-up etc. (16)

COOLETTE, 891,870, by Molnlycke, A.B., Krokslatt, Gothenburg, Sweden.

For sponges (21)

CHI-CHI, 891,889, by Declon Sponges, Ltd., Potters Bar, Herts.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," April 26

Carbamates and thiocarbamates and the process of preparation and therapeutic applications thereof. Recherche et Pharmacologie. 1,071,035.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing substituted aralkyl amines. Richardson-Merrell, Inc. 1,071,120.

Derivatives of pyrazolo-[4',5'-b]-11-oxo-18a and 18b-olean-12-en-30-oic acid. Biorex Laboratories, Ltd. 1,071,124.

Aqueous emulsion preparation. Chemische Fabrik Pforsee, G.m.b.H. 1,071,162.

6,6-ethylene corticoids. Smith Kline & French Laboratories 1,071,207.

Nucleosides. Ajinomoto Co., Inc. 1,071,231.

2-phenoxy-2-phenylacetamide derivatives, and the manufacture thereof. Parke, Davis & Co. 1,071,239.

Production of flavourful protein hydrolysate. Griffith Laboratories, Ltd. 1,071,248.

Method for determining blood serum iron-binding capacity. Abbott Laboratories. 1,071,287.

Probe for tumour diagnosis. Gamma Optikai Muvek. 1,071,410.

2-substituted benzimidazoles as antifungals. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,071,421.

Penicillin betaines. Beecham Group, Ltd. 1,071,435.

Dinitroaniline derivatives and herbicidal compositions containing them. Eli Lilly & Co. 1,071,478.

Steroid compounds. G. D. Searle & Co. 1,071,509.

Process for the extraction of pyrethrins from pyrethrum flowers. L. W. Levy. 1,071,557.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from June 7.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," May 3

Process for preparing high molecular weight products from apathogenic anaerobe cultures. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,071,717.

5,6-dihydro-11H-pyrido [2,3-b] [1,5]-benzodiazepines. Dr. Karl Thomae, G.m.b.H. 1,071,757.

Halogenated pyrazolo steroids and their preparation. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,071,805.

Razor blades. Eversharp, Inc. 1,071,813.

Phenothiazine derivatives. Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. 1,071,815.

Indane derivatives and processes for their

preparation. Roussel-Uclaf. 1,071,818.
Heterocyclic sulphur compounds and methods for their production. Parke, Davis & Co. 1,071,839.

Sulphamyl compounds and process for preparing them. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,071,842.

Microbiological production of ergobasine. Sandoz, Ltd. 1,071,846.

Preparation of hydrazine and substituted hydrazines. Whiffen & Sons, Ltd. 1,071,877.

Disinfectant compositions. Vick International, Ltd. 1,071,881.

Process for synthesising polysaccharides. T. Goda. 1,071,912.

γ -Hydroxy-1,4-quinone derivatives. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,071,999.

Abrasives and dentifrice compositions. Monsanto Co. 1,072,000.

Veterinary compositions and treatment therewith. Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd. 1,072,014.

Anthelmintic compositions and their preparation. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, N.V. 1,072,028.

Sweetening compositions. Richardson-Merrell, Inc. 1,072,029.

Hair curlers. Perma. 1,072,035.

Steroid triazoles. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,072,094.

Penicillanic acid, its salts and esters. Recherche et Industrie Therapeutiques R.I.T. 1,072,108.

Amides of aminopropionic acid. Sandoz Patents, Ltd. 1,072,118.

C-aryl-C-aminoalkyl-heterocyclic compounds. Sandoz, Ltd. 1,072,128.

Oxa-1-azabicycloalkane derivatives. Sandoz, Ltd. 1,072,167.

Anthelmintic composition. American Home Products Corporation. 1,072,201.

Derivatives of organo-phosphorous acids. Minister of Aviation. 1,072,241.

Therapeutic compositions comprising synergised antihistamines and antipyretics. Tropen, G.m.b.H. 1,072,262.

Therapeutic compositions for use in the treatment of the common cold. Tropen, G.m.b.H. 1,072,263.

Alkyl esters of 0,0-dialkylthiophosphoryl alpha-phenyl-acetic acids. Montecatini Soc. Generale per l'Industria Mineraria e Chimica. 1,072,320.

Medicated poultry composition. American Cyanamid Co. 1,072,344.

Antiseptic and antipruritic solution containing camphor. M. Collin and D. Williams. 1,072,355.

Pyrazolone derivatives and pharmaceutical compositions containing them. Laboratorio Chimico Farmaceutico Causyth, S.p.A. 1,072,359.

Aerosol apparatus for introducing a chemical into a respiratory system. Metrimex Magyar Muszeripari Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat. 1,072,373.

Preparation of 6-aminopenicillanic acid. Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. 1,072,374.

Process for the production of acetic acid. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,072,399.

Dihydrothieno [3,2-d] pyrimidines. Dr. Karl Thomae, G.m.b.H., 1,072,413-14.

N-(β -hydroxyethyl)- α -pyrrolidone. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, N.V. 1,072,429.

Combination surgical instrument for cutting and removing sutures. Acme Shear Co. 1,072,449.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from June 14.

WILLS

Mr. J. A. McNAMARA, M.P.S., 6 Oakdene Street, Moston, Manchester, left estate in England valued at £5,232 (£3,218 net.)

Dr. T. MacL. ORMISTON, M.P.S. 9 Belhaven Terrace, Glasgow, W.2, left personal estate in England and estate in Scotland valued at £7,659.

Mr. S. H. SMALL, 119 Wendover Road, Stoke Mandeville, Bucks, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1901, left £17,190 (£17,130 net).

OVERSEAS NEWS

UNITED STATES

Computer-based Drug Code

THE American Society of Hospital Pharmacists is developing a computer-based numerical code for drug products. The computer will record a specific dosage form and strength for each drug substance or combination product produced by a manufacturer. Primary use for the code will be in stock control.

W.H.O. and Pharmacy

INTERNATIONAL agreement on the principles of good manufacturing practice and on the inspection of pharmaceutical manufacturing establishments might prove possible under World Health Organisation auspices, said Mr. P. Blanc (chief pharmaceutical officer of W.H.O.) in addressing the annual meeting of the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists recently. It would then become possible to recognise the validity of inspections carried out in the different member states, and consequently the validity of certificates delivered by exporters or exporting countries. A training course organised by W.H.O. in pharmaceutical quality control for inspectors of pharmaceutical manufacturing establishments and pharmacies, was being held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1968. In pharmaceutical education, said Mr. Blanc, the position of the hospital pharmacist in developing countries was particularly important. Great savings could be effected by having well trained pharmacists preparing and manufacturing preparations in the hospital pharmacy.

AUSTRALIA

Particles in Intravenous Fluids

THE National Biological Standards Authority held a symposium in Canberra on March 30 to discuss, among other matters, a revised draft standard on particulate matter in large volume intravenous solutions. The proposed standard has been circulated to industry and, as no substantial objections were raised, is being submitted to the expert committee that advises the Minister of Health. The draft applies to single-dose containers of 200 mls or more (blood and blood products are not covered) and lays down that ten containers (or 5 per cent. in batches of less than 200) shall be examined for particles greater than 3.5 microns diameter. A modified Coulter counter is used for counting. Mean count must not exceed 250 and the sum of the mean plus twice the standard deviation must not exceed 500 particles per ml. Procedure is described for solutions that do not contain an electrolyte. Larger visual particles are not covered by the standard as no objective method that can be framed in legally valid terms is yet available. It is proposed to amend the standard later to cover particles larger than 100 microns. Small volume containers, which present rather different problems are to be the subject of a later standard. The relevant information on the standard has been passed to the British authorities in the hope that it may stimulate some official action in the United Kingdom.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PRESS ADVERTISING

CUSSONS SONS & Co., LTD. (distributors), Kersal Vale, Manchester. Badedas. In *Vogue*, *Nova*, *Queen*, *Harper's Bazaar*, *Sunday Times Colour Supplement* and *Life International*.

MINERS MAKEUP, LTD., Hook Rise, Surbiton, Surrey. Miners make-up. In magazines for teenagers.

RAYETTE FABERGE, LTD., Edinburgh Avenue, Slough, Bucks. Brut. In *Harper's Bazaar*, *Queen*, *Town*, *King*, *Penthouse*, *Vogue*, *Playbill* and *Vanity Fair*.

A. WANDER, LTD., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1. Ovaltime. In *Daily Mirror*, *T.V. Times*, *Reveille*, *Weekend*, *Family Circle*, and *Competitors' Journal*.

PUBLICATIONS

Books and leaflets

ELIDA, LTD., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1: Assistants' shade guide for Sea Witch, Harmony and Melody hair colours.

GLOVERS (CHEMICALS), LTD., Wortley Low Mills, Leeds, 2: "Collones emulsifying waxes." "Texofors 1S and 1SU for iodophor formulation" (information booklets).

PROPRIETARY PERFUMES, LTD., Ashford, Kent: "Penangol" (information sheet on new odour giving properties and typical formulations).

Catalogues and Lists

MARCHON PRODUCTS, LTD., Whitehaven, Cumberland: List of products (pp. 15) and series of monograph sheets.



PRODUCTS ON DISPLAY: Left, Merchandiser sent free with order for 3 doz. Nu-cot from the distributors, Maws Pharmacy Supplies, Ltd., Barnet, Herts, and Preston, Lancs. Centre, Peg dispenser unit for displaying the new Angle Face Nothing On of Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10. Right, Peg-board display piece for the Fabergé Flutterlash products of Rayette-Fabergé, Ltd., 457 Edinburgh Avenue, Slough, Bucks.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of week of insertion.

Monday, May 15

ENFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Enfield Arms hotel, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting, followed by illustrated talk arranged by Steiner Products, Ltd.

INTERNATIONAL PHOTOCINE FAIR, Olympia, London, W.14. Until May 20.

MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT, Tropical Products Institute, 56 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1. International conference on "Essential Oils Production in Developing Countries." Until May 19

Tuesday, May 16

SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Fox-on-the-Hill hotel, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.5. at 8 p.m. Annual meeting and discussion of Branch resolutions.

THANET BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Holland House hotel, Edgar Road, Cliftonville, at 8 p.m. Colour slide competition.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Edward Lewis theatre, Middlesex Hospital Medical School, Cleveland Street, London, W.1. at 5.30 p.m. Professor O. Kraupp (Pharmacological Institute, University of Vienna) on "Modern Aspects of the Pharmacology of Coronary Dilator Substances."

WEST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bull's Head hotel, Chislehurst, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting followed by members' colour slides.

Wednesday, May 17

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, Connaught Rooms, London, W.C.2, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, and LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, Royal Mid-Surrey golf club, Old Deer Park, Richmond, at 1 p.m. Stableford competition.

WEST HERTFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Theatre visit, (Duchess Theatre; "Wait Until Dark"). Coach leaves Odeon cinema, Watford, at 6 p.m. picking up Market Place, St. Albans at 6.25 p.m. Tickets (price £1 6s. each) are obtainable from Mr J. Tapster, 12 Oaklands Court, Hempstead Road, Watford.

Thursday, May 18

GREAT YARMOUTH AND LOWESTOFT BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Harness room, Crown hotel, Lowestoft, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, Connaught rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, at 10 a.m. Branch Representatives' meeting.

Saturday, May 20

GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Wellcome Buildings, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, at 2.15 p.m. Papers by Evans Medallist and Geigy Fellow. Followed by annual meeting.

Advance Information

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY OF IRELAND and ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Dublin, April 1-5, 1968. Annual meetings.

DISPOSEX '68 [exhibition of disposable goods] Harrogate, Yorks, April 29 to May 3, 1968.

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